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ESTABLISHED 1884.

T. J. DWYER & CO.

CORNWALL, N. Y.



HARDY

FRUIT

AND

ORNAMENTAL

TREES



Shrubs

VINES

AND

ROSES



GENERAL CATALOGUE

OF THE

Orange County Nurseries

1908.

A Large Saving to Buyers.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that we make no charge for packing. This is a saving of at least 50 per cent. on a bill of goods. In many instances the packing costs considerable more than the stock. We claim, and have been complimented on it, that we pack as good and in a great many instances far better than any other nursery in the world. The men who do our packing have been with us a number of years, working at this particular line, and they thoroughly understand their business. Please take this item of packing into consideration when comparing our prices with those of others, for there is a saving of 50 per cent. for you.

General Instructions.

Our Shipping Season begins about March 1st, and continues for nine months. Quite frequently we can ship stock during the months of January and February.

All Trees, Plants and Vines offered in this catalogue can be successfully planted in this climate.

Claims—All claims must be made immediately upon receipt of goods, at which time they will be carefully considered and adjusted.

Acknowledged Orders—We acknowledge all orders when received, and if you do not hear from us after a reasonable length of time, please duplicate your order, stating when and how much money you sent. Ladies please prefix Mrs. or Miss to your name as the case may warrant.

Remittance—Please remember that remittance by certified check, money order, postal note and registered letter should be made to us at Cornwall, N. Y.

Payments—Unless otherwise agreed payments must be made in advance. Goods sent C. O. D. when one-third the amount is sent with the order.

Fifty, five hundred and one-half dozen of a variety will be furnished at the one hundred, one thousand and dozen rates respectively.

Our Guarantee—We exercise the greatest care to have all our trees, vines and plants true to label, and hold ourselves ready on proper proof to replace any stock that may not prove true to name, free of charge or refund the amount paid for such stock.

No Extra Charge for Packing—Please bear this in mind when comparing our prices with other dealers who make a separate charge for packing. Many instances have come to our observation where the charge for packing cost considerable more than the stock.

Shipping—Plain and explicit directions should be given with every order. Always give name in full, naming the place, county, state and route for forwarding, otherwise we will use our own judgment; but upon delivery to railroad, steam-boat, or express companies, our responsibility ceases, and they alone must be held accountable for loss or delay.

Terms Cash—Orders from unknown persons must be accompanied by remittance or satisfactory reference.

Orders—Please write your orders on the order sheet that we have prepared for this purpose, and be very particular to give the name and address distinctly, and thus aid us to facilitate execution and prevent errors.

Order Early—Please send in your order as early as you can, the earlier the better. We fill our orders in the rotation we receive them.

Low Express Rates on Trees and Plants—Express companies now carry trees and plants to any part of the country at a reduction of 20 per cent. from regular merchandise rates.

Fumigation and Inspection.

Our nurseries are inspected twice each year by the State Entomologist, and are kept free from all insects and pests, but in order to insure our patrons that everything is perfectly free from scale, pests, etc., we will on request fumigate any goods shipped to them.

We are pleased at all times to see our patrons and prospective buyers, and talk the matter over. From our 25 years experience with the different varieties of Fruits and Ornaments we can offer some valuable information as to the best sorts to plant. After you have finished with your business you can spend the balance of the day at West Point, which is only six miles from us; Washington's Headquarters, which is 4 miles away, and Mt. Beacon, at Fishkill Landing, 6 miles away. If you cannot visit us don't be backward about writing for any information you may require. We will be glad to help you.

Express, Freight and Mail Order Sheet.

Parties in ordering will oblige us by using this sheet, being careful to fill the spaces correctly. Please see advice on ordering given under the heading General Instructions.

T. J. DWYER & CO.'S NURSERIES, Cornwall, N. Y.

Name		AMOUNT ENCLOSED
Post Office		P. O. Order
County..... State.....		Express Order.....
Express or Freight Office.....		Draft
Name of Railroad.....		Cash
To be Shipped by.....		Registered Letter
Express, (give name) Freight or Mail.		Postage Stamps
		(2 cent stamps preferred)
		Total.....
		Date

VERY IMPORTANT.—No difference how often you may have written us, always give your full Address, and write your Name, Post Office, County and State plainly. By so doing you will save us much trouble, and avoid the possibility of delay and mistakes in filling your order.

WE PACK FREE everything ordered, and deliver to Freight, Express or Post Office
HERE.

Please write here the names and Post Office address of Parties whom you know are interested in Fruit Culture.

Introductory



IN PRESENTING the twenty-fifth edition of our general catalogue, we wish to thank our many customers for the liberal patronage extended us in the past, and to assure them of our appreciation of their continued patronage, which we shall make every effort to merit. We urgently request correspondence and trial orders from new customers, feeling confident that they will be well pleased with our stock and method of doing business. We have added to our equipment and plant until we now have one of the most complete and best equipped nursery plants to be found anywhere, placing us in a position to give the best service. In issuing our catalogue, we desire especially to interest our customers and friends in our Ornamental Department. Our facilities for handling this branch of our business is unsurpassed. With our large force of experienced help, which we have expressly educated for this branch of our business, we are able to handle and pack in the best possible manner. Give us a trial and be convinced. It has been our aim to give plain and simple descriptions of each tree, shrub or plant recommended; to present those that are of real value under ordinary conditions, and to give full and careful direction as to soil best adapted to the growth of each, and the special care, training, pruning, etc., required for their best growth. In presenting our catalogue to the public, it is with the view of supplying the knowledge so much needed and sought for in a practical condensed form, that shall enable the home owner, occupied with the daily cares of business, to make beautiful his surroundings, and we hope that after more than twenty-five years of experience in teaching and practicing the art of Fruit growing and Ornamental gardening, we may be able to fill in a measure this long felt want. Many imperfections will no doubt be found in this book, for which kind indulgence and friendly criticism is asked, that such imperfections may be remedied in our future catalogues.

T. J. DWYER & CO.

LOCATION.

Our Splendid Location makes our shipping facilities unsurpassed. Cornwall, N. Y., is situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, about fifty miles from New York city. Three railroads run through the place, the West Shore, Erie and Ontario & Western. We connect with the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad at Newburgh, which is only four miles distant.

We Can Ship by Freight with any of the railroads named above, and by the Central-Hudson Line of boats to New York city, also with Albany and Kingston line of boats.

We Can Forward by Express by the National,

American, Adams and Wells-Fargo & Co. Express Companies.

Our Telegraph Office is Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., where all messages are transmitted to our office by telephone.

Telephone—We have Local and Long Distance Telephone connections direct in our office at nursery headquarters. Our call is 16-Y-5.

Reference—As to our responsibility and good standing, we refer to the cashiers of the Cornwall Savings Bank, Cornwall, N. Y.; Highland National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y.; postmasters at Cornwall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., or any business firm of this place.

OUR ADVANTAGES.

Our land contains all the mineral elements needed to produce the hardiest, healthiest and thriftiest trees, those which are the longest lived, and which will produce the best possible results for the planter. For these reasons we claim great advantages from our soil. This is a matter of the greatest importance to every planter. It pays to produce the best and that "only." It is one of the first laws of Nature,

that in order to obtain the best, we must have the best to produce from.

A very important feature in connection with our trees is that grown upon our heavy, strong, rich, well-drained soil, they are healthier, longer-lived, less liable to injury from extreme cold, and more productive than when taken from a light soil, and that being furnished with a more abundant supply of healthy, well-ripened and fibrous roots, they bear transplanting to a different soil and climate.

Points on Planting of All Nursery Stock.

The following points should never be overlooked:

1st. **Preparation of the Soil**—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2d. **Pruning Before Planting**—Nearly all of the trees taken from the nursery require pruning before transplanting, to balance the loss of roots, occasioned by their removal. The tops should be shortened in by cutting off half the last season's growth of all the branches, but large branches should not be cut off close to the trunk, as it injures the vitality of the tree.

All broken or bruised roots should be cut off smoothly up to the sound wood, so as to hasten the emission of new roots and fibers.

3d. **Planting**—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the

planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. Never use manure in contact with roots. When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees.

4th. **Mulching**—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

5th. **After Culture**—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure.

SPRAYING

Spraying has come to be an established part of fruit growing. With all that has been written upon the subject the fruit grower should be competent to perform the ordinary spraying of his trees without further advice; but to those who may not be familiar with the methods and practice, we should say procure a copy of Bulletin No. 101 by Prof. L. H. Bailey, from the Cornell University Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., in which will be found the most important points regarding sprays, arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

The following are the formulas in general use:

SPRAYING FORMULAS.

FUNGICIDES.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Dissolve the copper Sulphate in an earthen or wooden vessel with 3 gallons of hot water; or preferably, put it in a coarse sack, as burlap or cheese cloth, and hang this in 4 to 6 gallons of water near the surface. When dissolved pour into the spraying barrel, and fill the barrel about half full of water. Slake the lime dilute it to 10 to 15 gallons, and pour this milk of lime into the barrel through a wire strainer. Do not mix the Copper Sulphate and lime when less diluted than this, as the resulting Bordeaux is likely to be lumpy, will settle quickly, and is more liable to burn the foliage. Add water to fill the barrel and stir the mixture well for a few minutes. Agitate frequently while it is being applied.

If spraying peaches or Japan plums, use 2 pounds of Copper Sulphate instead of 6, and add excess of lime. The mixture itself should always be made fresh for each application, but a stock solution of lime and Copper Sulphate may be kept separately and will be good economy when the spraying operations are extensive.

A stock solution of Copper Sulphate suffici-

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitrol).....	4 lbs.
Quick or Stone Lime.....	4 lbs.
Water.....	45-50 gals.

ent for a day's spraying in most cases may be made by dissolving 36 lbs. of Blue Vitrol in 36 gallons of water. For each barrel of Bordeaux use 2 or 6 gallons of this solution, according to the plants to be sprayed. Keep this stock solution tightly covered to prevent evaporation. In the same way 36 lbs. of quick lime may be slackened in as many gallons of water, and used as the copper solution; or it may be slackened with just enough water to make a putty, which will keep indefinitely if covered with water.

CONTACT INSECTICIDES.

(For sucking insects.)

KEROSENE AND WATER MIXTURE.

This may be used in any case where Kerosene Emulsion or whale oil soap has been recommended in the past. It is more economical than the emulsion, and is easier to apply. For

scale insects use a 15 per cent. to 25 per cent. mixture; 5 per cent strength is strong enough for such insects as mealy bugs, plant lice and thrips. Cabbage worms, currant worms and other soft-bodied insects may also be treated successfully.

PARIS GREEN SOLUTION.

For Codlin moth on apple trees, 1 lb. of Paris Green to 200 gallons of water. Stir well before and while using and apply with a spraying pump, throwing the solution well over the trees, so that it will fall and cover the leaves and fruit.

For peach, plum and cherry trees, 1 lb. of Paris Green to 250 or 300 gallons of water and 1 lb. of quicklime (slocked) added to the solution.

For quince and pear trees, 1 lb. of Paris Green to 200 gallons of water and 1 lb. of lime, as above.

Suitable Distances of Trees, Etc., in Planting

Cherries, Sour.....	15x15	5x5
Cherries, Sweet.....	25x25	5x5
Standard Apples.....	30x30	6 ft. x 18 in.
Dwarf Apples.....	10x10	
Standard Pears.....	20x20	
Dwarf Pears.....	8x8	
Peaches.....	15x15	8x8
Quince.....	15x15	4x1
Apricot.....	15x15	4x4
Plums.....	20x20	7x3
Black Cap Raspberries.....	6x2	

Distances for Planting Hedge Plants.

Am. Arbor Vitae Evergreen, 12-15 inch apart.	Spireas and Althea 2 feet apart.
Norway Spruce Evergreen.....12-15 inch apart.	Japan Quince, 2 feet apart.
Dwarf Box for edging, Evergreen, 4 inch apart.	Barberry, 2 feet apart.
California Privet Deciduous, 10 inches apart in single row, 1 foot apart in double row.	Rosa Rugosa, 15 inches apart.

Number of Trees on an Acre at Various Distances.

3x3	4,840	325
4x4	2,729	200
5x5	1,742	135
6x6	1,200	110
8x8	680	70
10x10	430	50

How to Care for Trees, Plants and Vines.

It sometimes happens that purchasers are not ready to plant their trees, plants and vines as soon as received. When this is the case the stock should be "heeled" in the ground; this is done by making a trench, placing the roots in it, leaving the tree or plant in a slanting position, covering the roots carefully with soil and pressing the earth firmly about the roots with the use of the feet. Trees, plants and vines, when properly "heeled" in these trenches, can be kept in good condition for several months while the stock is in a dormant condition.

We Cannot Replace Stock Gratis.

The success of trees and plants depend on the good treatment and management they receive after leaving our hands. We have no control over their planting and subsequent care, therefore cannot be held responsible for their future. Stock may be killed by excessive watering, or in cases of extreme drought from lack of moisture, by too deep or too shallow planting, or by exposing its roots to the wind or sun for an injurious length of time. If the stock is not alive and in good condition when received, please advise us of the fact at once, bearing in mind that we always give our pa-

tron the benefit of any doubt that may exist. Stock that is received in a Dry or Frozen Condition should also be placed deeply in these trenches, with the soil firmly pressed about the roots and two-thirds of the trunk and branches buried in the earth in this way. Twenty-four hours is the usual prescribed time to keep stock under this treatment, but three full days is none too long, and when dry or frozen stock is held over in this way for that length of time, it is quite a guarantee that it will come out in good vigorous order. When stock is excessively dry water should be used about the roots, but in no other way.

Strawberries—5 cts. per 15; 15 cents per 50; 30 cts. per 100.
Raspberries—15 cts. per 15; 30 cts. per 50; 50 cts. per 100.
Blackberries—5 cts. per 15; 30 cts. per 50; 50 cts. per 100.

Grapes—25 cts. per 15; 50 cts. per 50; \$1.00 per 100.

SPRAYING CALENDAR.

Explanation—While the entire number of applications given will be found desirable in seasons when insects and fungus diseases are particularly troublesome, and in the case of varieties that are subject to attack, a smaller number will often suffice. To indicate those that are of greatest importance, italics have been used, while others, that, although seldom required, may sometimes be of value are printed in plain type. Whenever an asterisk (*) is used, it cautions against spraying trees with poisons while they are in blossom.

PLANT	FIRST APPLICATION.	Second Application.	Third Application.
Apple—(Scab, codlin moth, bud moth, canker worm, tent caterpillar, aphis).	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution. For <i>s</i> and scale insects use kerosene and water mixture.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, spray with bordeaux mixture and paris green.*	Within a week after the blossoms fall bordeaux and paris green.*
Cherry—(Rot, aphis, curculio, slugs and leaf blight).	Before the buds open, spray with copper sulphate. For aphis use kerosene emulsion, or kerosene and water mixture.	When the fruit has set spray with bordeaux mixture and paris green.*	10-14 days later, if slugs or signs of rot appear, repeat the bordeaux.
Currant—(Mildew, worms, borers, and leaf blight).	When pruning, cut out all stems that contain borers. As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves, spray with Paris green.	If worms reappear, repeat, adding bordeaux for mildew and leaf spot.*	If worms still trouble, pyrethrum or hellebore.
Elm—(Leaf beetle).	Soon as leaves are formed, lead arsenate spray.	A month later repeat.	In August, as beetles descend, pour boiling water on trunk and on ground at foot of tree.
Gooseberry—(Mildew, leaf blight and worms.)	As leaves open, bordeaux and paris green.	In 10 to 14 days repeat with both.	10-14 days later use sulphide of potassium on English varieties.
Grape—(Rot, mildew, anthracnose, flea beetle, and leaf Hopper).	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When first leaves are half grown, bordeaux and paris green. For leaf hoppers use kerosene and water mixture.	When fruit has set, use bordeaux or soda-hordeaux and paris green.
Nursery Stock—(Fungus diseases).	Before buds start, use copper sulphate.	Repeat at intervals of 10 to 14 days with bordeaux mixture or paris green. For San Jose scale spray with crude oil or whale oil soap solution.	10-14 days later repeat.
Peach, Apricot—(Leaf curl, curculio, mildew and rot).	Before April 1 spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use bordeaux mixture and paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.
Pear—(Lea blight, scab, slug and codlin moth).	Before buds open, copper sulphate solution.	When the blossoms have formed, but before they open, bordeaux and paris green.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, bordeaux and paris green.
Plum—(Curculio, rot, shot-hole fungus, black knot).	Cut and burn black knots when ever found. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.	As soon as the blossoms have fallen, use bordeaux and Paris green	10-14 days later, repeat bordeaux.
Quince—(Leaf and fruit spots, slug).	Before the buds open, spray with copper sulphate.	When the fruit has set, bordeaux and paris green.	10-12 days later repeat.
Raspberry, Blackberry—(Anthracnose, rust, cricket slugs, and galls).	Cut out galls, crickets, and canes badly diseased with anthracnose. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When new canes av pear, bordeaux and Paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.
Rose—(Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphis).	Mildew under glass: Keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur mixed with water to a paste or spray with Ivory soap solution.	Black Spot: Spray plants once a week with weak copper sulphate.	Red Spider: Kerosene emulsion to underside of foliage; syringe and keep the air moist.

The Strawberry

The strawberry is pre-eminently a home fruit because it is so easily grown, comes into bearing at one year or less from the time of planting and produces a large quantity of fruit that is much superior to that which may be found in the markets. All that is required for success is a deep, new rich soil, through cultivation, and a good supply of moisture at the time of ripening. The land should be made rich by plowing or spading, under a liberal dressing of manure, and be made fine and mellow before planting. For best and quick results add $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per acre of any good fruit or vine fertilizer, and after being thoroughly worked into the surface soil, the plant should be set as early in the spring as the land will work up fine and mellow. After the bed or row has been established, all runners must be cut off as soon as started and the land be kept clean and cultivated up to the time the ground freezes in the fall. During the winter the bed

should be covered with a light mulch of hay, straw, or other material free from weed seeds, to prevent the alternation of freezing and thawing when the ground is not covered with snow. In the spring, after growth begins, this covering should be drawn from the crowns of the plants into the space between the rows where it will serve as a mulch and protect the fruit from becoming covered with dirt during heavy rains. The varieties are so numerous and vary so much under different kinds of soil and location, that no list of varieties of much value can be given that will be successful in all locations, and the amateur should consult some successful grower in his vicinity and plant the varieties found most valuable. The varieties listed in this catalogue are found generally satisfactory in a wide range of territory. The insects or fungous growths that are seriously injurious to the strawberry may be largely overcome by thorough and clean cultivation.

GROUND LAYER STRAWBERRY PLANTS

President (Pistillate)—The President is a strong grower with large, luxuriant, dark foliage. Fruit stalks, thick and erect, carrying large clusters of beautiful berries, absolutely uniform in shape, almost round; flesh solid without any pithy core; color, rich crimson; exceedingly productive and produces fancy fruit to the end of the season.

After our past season's fruiting of the President we are fully convinced that it has come to stay. We earnestly suggest that in making up your strawberry list to include this valuable variety.

Price, one dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Om Paul (Perfect Flowers)—This seems to be one of the largest berries so far introduced and is very firm for a large berry. Will stand shipment with any of the very large varieties and we believe better than most of them. It is a large, thrifty, open growing plant with glossy dark green foliage, making sufficient plants for a good fruiting row and is free from rust. Is of fine color and of good quality. Extra large berries always command fancy prices. Valuable for home or commercial purposes.

Price, per dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

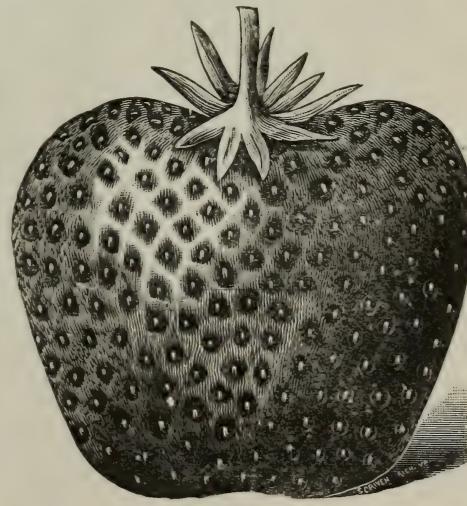
New York (Perfect Flowers)—This giant of the strawberry family is a cross of the well-known Bubach and Jessie. In productiveness it is hard to believe that it has an equal. It is really astonishing when grown on good soil and with generous culture. Berries dark scarlet, changing to crimson when fully ripe, coloring all over at once; excellent in quality. In growth of plant it is exceedingly vigorous, with foliage that is large, bright and clean.

Price, per dozen, 35 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Parsons (Perfect Flowers)—Strong grower and very prolific; fruit, medium to large; color, a beautiful shade of light red; fine flavor. Ripens with the mid-season berries. Can be grown successfully for either home use or commercial purposes. It commands the highest market prices.

Price, per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Nick Ohmer (Perfect Flowers)—The fruit is of the very largest size, a giant among strawberries. It is never misshapen. Its only departure from the regular roundish conical form is when, under high culture, it is somewhat trian-



gular. Color dark glossy red, firm and of excellent flavor. This new berry is highly spoken of by good authorities, and we think it has a promising future.

A superb, handsome, large fruit of the very finest flavor. Should be in every garden where size, color and high quality are the first consideration. It ripens late in the season.

Price, per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, 75 cts.

Marshall (Perfect Flowers)—It is beyond doubt one of the largest (probably the largest) crimson, the flesh is solid and dark red; flavor is the very finest. It is possible to ship this berry hundreds of miles.

It ripens with the early berries and continues in fruit until very late in the season. As to productiveness it will not yield as many berries as some varieties, but when measured in quarts it will be above the average. On account of its large, luxuriant foliage, it will stand the severest drought and protects its flowers from late frosts.

Price for strong layer plants per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Brandywine (Perfect Flowers)—The berries are very large, handsome and attractive to the eye. It will be a splendid berry to plant with the Marshall, as it is several days later than that superb variety. The fruit is of large size and fine quality, firm and shapely for so large a berry, foliage of the largest and thriftiest, entirely free of scald or blemish. The shape is more uniformly good than that of any of the larger varieties. In general it is heart shape. Flesh red, firm and solid for so large a berry, none more so. Vines exceedingly prolific. Brandywine continues a long time in fruit, a very profitable variety and one that is being planted largely.

Price, per dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 90 cts.

Wm. Belt (Perfect Flowers)—The plant is very large, a most luxuriant grower and remarkably productive. Mid-season in ripening. Its size is very large. In form it is conical, rather long and quite uniform in shape, except that the first berry on the fruit stalk is sometimes misshapen, especially with high culture. The color is a brilliant, glossy red. It ripens all over without green tips. The quality is good, better than is usually found in large berries. This is probably the largest berry that has ever been introduced and as it has so many other desirable qualities, it should have a place in every garden. A valuable variety for either home use or for market purposes.

Price, per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Glen Mary (Perfect Flowers)—The plants are very strong, robust growers with clean, healthy foliage. It is productive of very large fruit of nearly round uniform shape. The color is light red, resembling the Cumberland Triumph. The flavor is very good for so large a berry. One of its chief characteristics is that the last of the fruit is quite as large as the first that ripens. As all fruit growers know, this is a very desirable quality in any berry, and seldom possessed by early varieties. It is very productive, a valuable variety for a nearby market, or for home use where quality is the first consideration.

Price, per dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 80 cts.

Bubach (Pistillate)—One of the most reliable fruiters we have. Plants are strong, rampant, healthy growers, one of the best for market. The fruit is firm, of good flavor, dark rich color, and pleasing appearance. Season second early. The Bubach has taken a very prominent place in strawberry culture. This berry is planted largely with the Sharpless, the size, color and shape being much alike. It can stand the severest droughts, having very large foliage to protect its fruit. Its attractive appearance and large size makes it a valuable berry for commercial purposes.

Price, per dozen, 25 cts.; 100, 80 cts.

Gandy (Perfect Flowers)—This superb late variety is second to none as a fine, handsome, beautiful, firm, fine flavored, late berry. The fruit always brings the highest market price.

This is one of the most profitable berries to grow for a fancy market or for home use, where quality is the first consideration. The plant is a strong, compact grower; productive of large size, handsome, regular berries, which hold out large to the last picking. The fruit is bright, beautiful, one of the best, if not the best, for market we have. But its superior flavor is what commends it to all in search of a good late berry.

Price, per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, 80 cts.

Sharpless (Perfect)—The plant is exceedingly large and vigorous, quite free from rust or blight. It demands well enriched soil and is one that will bring the home grower fine fruit.

Per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Lovett's Early (Perfect)—Its color is dark red. One of the best shippers we have. It is a perfect flowering variety, prolific and a good market berry.

Per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, 80 cts.

Downing's Bride (Perfect)—Medium to late. We are greatly pleased with its behavior this year. It attracted general attention and visitors placed liberal orders so as to be sure of getting it. The berries piled up and were so rich we felt the necessity of preparing for a big demand.

Per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Cumberland Triumph (Perfect)—An old reliable, early berry of fine flavor, desirable for home use.

Per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Jessie (Perfect)—Very early, productive, fruit very large, light crimson in color, firm and flavor of the best. One of the best varieties we have.

Per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Sample (Pistillate)—A berry of recent introduction, plants good growers, fruit large, round and dark crimson in color and of good quality. It is productive and highly spoken of wherever fruited.

Per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Senator Dunlap (Perfect)—A well tested, wonderfully productive variety, one of the safe sorts to plant everywhere and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality; one of the best for canning; ripens early and continues a long time. It promises to stand at the head in its wonderful ability to ripen a good crop under almost any condition of drought or neglect.

Per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Excelsior (Perfect)—EARLY. A very vigorous grower. Requires a sandy loam soil. Berries quite tart, but rich; all the same size and holds up well throughout the season.

Per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

August Luther (Perfect)—EXTRA EARLY. A host of friends made by it this year. Meets the requirements of a family berry on quality. Succeeds everywhere. It has bright but rather dark red flesh, firm enough for shipping, and like all the extra early varieties makes laterals freely and should be confined to hedge or narrow matted row.

Per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

Beder Wood (Perfect)—MEDIUM EARLY TO LATE. Very popular throughout the country and one of the heaviest fruiters of its season among the bi-sexual varieties. Berries crimson moderately firm, high quality, a splen-

did pollenizer. Valuable for family and near market. Quite at home on any good land.

Per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00.

If you intend planting Layer Strawberry plants in a large way, write us and we will give you special low figures. Our stock of

Layer Strawberry plants is the largest and finest we have ever seen or grown. Don't wait too late to place your order. We are always sold out of Layer plants long before the season is over. Send in your order early and get some of Dwyer's superb Strawberry plants.

Pot Grown Strawberry Plants.

We have made a specialty of growing pot-grown Strawberry Plants for the past twenty-five years, at all times carefully observing the best means to grow and develop these plants, that they would give our patrons entire satisfaction. We are pleased to state we have successfully accomplished our purpose; evident from the fact that we are the largest growers of pot-grown Strawberry Plants in the United States. We are particularly proud of our plants grown in 1907. Owing to the favorable season and our improved methods of propagating, we can supply our customers with plants superior to those of former years. Our pot-grown plants are wintered in cold frames and

can be removed with entire safety at any time our customers desire to have them shipped. We beg to advise our clients to set their plants as early as it is possible to work the soil. Please bear in mind you will get a heavy yield the coming summer, being one year over the ordinary layer plants, which is worth much more than the difference in first cost.

Our stock of potted plants is limited, and even now as we go to press, we are quite well sold up. These potted plants if set in April or early May will positively bear a crop of fruit the following June. Send in your order now for shipment during the early Spring and you will enjoy some nice, fresh, luxurious Strawberries during the coming Summer.



PREPARING POTTED PLANTS FOR SHIPMENT.

Varieties and Prices of Pot Grown Strawberry Plants.

	Per Doz.	Per 25	Per 100	Bubach	50c.	80c.	2.50
Nick Ohmer	60c.	\$1.00	\$2.50	Gandy	50c.	80c.	2.50
Sample	60c.	1.00	2.50	Triumph	50c.	80c.	2.50
Lovett	60c.	1.00	2.50	Sharpless	50c.	80c.	2.50
Marshall	60c.	1.00	2.50	Parson's Early	60c.	1.00	2.50
Brandywine	60c.	1.00	2.50	Oom Paul	75c.	1.25	3.00
President	75c.	1.25	3.00				
New York	60c.	1.00	2.50	Should you need 1,000 or more of our Pot Grown Plants, please write us, naming the varieties you are in need of, when we will give you special quotations.			
Wm. Belt	60c.	1.00	2.50				
Glen Mary	60c.	1.00	2.50				



Raspberries.



RED RASPBERRIES.

After preparing the ground the same as you would for strawberries, set the plants six feet apart between the rows and eighteen inches apart in the rows, thus making a continuous row of fruiting, which gives one-third more fruit than by the hill system. The fruit of the Red Raspberry should be gathered every day, for if allowed to remain long on the bushes, it decays quickly in moist weather. The pruning, training, and care are practically the same as for the Blackberry, and clean cultivation or mulching rather more of a necessity.



The Loudon Raspberry—The fruit is very large, exceptionally firm, of fine, rich, attractive color, and of the best flavor. The canes are fully as large and strong as the Cuthbert. Thus far the Loudon has proved entirely hardy here with us. It ripens three or four days after the Marlboro, and continues in fruiting a long time. The fruit is very firm and will make a good shipping berry.

Plants, per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.50, 1,000, \$8.00.

Golden Queen Raspberry—Yellow variety. No first class home or fruit garden is complete

without a good bed of it. It is, without doubt one of the best flavored fruits we have ever tasted, and this voices the opinion of many who have tested the berry on our grounds. We have fruited it for many years here at our nurseries and on different soils; the canes have never been harmed in the least during the winter months and they have always borne an immense quantity of fruit.

Plants, per dozen, 50 cts.; 100, \$2.00; 1,000, \$15.00.

Cuthbert—The best late hardy Red Raspberry, a variety that adapts itself to all conditions of soil and climates. The canes make a strong, vigorous growth and are exceedingly productive of large, late, good flavored fruit, which holds its size to the end of the season. The berries are dark crimson in color and quite firm. One of the few reliable standard varieties we have to-day and to our knowledge is being planted again quite extensively.

Price, per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00

Miller Red Raspberry—Berry is round in shape, color bright red; core very small, does not crumble, making it the firmest and best shipping berry in existence, has rich, fruity flavor. The time of ripening is the very earliest.

Price, per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00

Marlboro—The canes of Marlboro are strong, hardy and productive; the fruit is as large as the Cuthbert, crimson in color, holds out large to the last picking and arrives in the market in good condition.

Plants, per dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00

NOTICE—We have on hand a large stock of selected, heavy fruiting canes of the above varieties which will bear the earliest possible moment after being planted. For any one in a hurry for fruit they are the best to plant.

Price for any of the above varieties except Golden Queen, in large stock, per dozen, 30 cts.; per 100, \$1.75.

CAP RASPBERRIES—Pink Varieties.

Columbian (Pink Cap)—The Columbian is a vigorous grower, with large fruiting canes, fully as large as the Shaffer, which is the most rampant grower and prolific yielder we have yet seen. In quality it is an improvement on the Shaffer, being sweeter when ripe and of higher flavor.

It is a wonder of productiveness. Twenty-five plants of this variety will furnish fruit enough for a large family through the season, besides you will have a great plenty for canning purposes.

Plants, 3 for 15 cts.; 12 for 50 cts.; 100 for \$3.00.

Shaffer's Colossal (Pink Cap)—The canes are strong, hardy and productive of large, handsome fruit, the last of the berries even larger than the first. It is a valuable addition

to the cap family and especially valuable for preserving.

Price, dozen, 30 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Haymaker—Although new this variety has been thoroughly tested and has never failed to make a good record. The Haymaker is not so dark as Shaffer or Columbian and much larger and firmer than either of those varieties. Never crumbles and stands up well in shipping. The Haymaker has demonstrated its great merit in time of drought, having passed through several droughts unharmed. It certainly has four points of superiority, viz: vigorous growth, hardiness, productiveness and quality.

After the past season's fruiting of the Haymaker at our nurseries, we can safely recommend it to our patrons. It certainly is a valuable acquisition to the Pink Cap family and should be in every garden.

CAP RASPBERRIES—Black Varieties.

The "Business Black Cap."—**Cumberland**—In hardness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort.

The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing out stout stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their immense load of large, beautiful fruit. We advise our patrons to plant liberally of this promising new variety.

Price for strong young tip plants, doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$1.75.

Mills—A promising variety from New York State; of Gregg type, but earlier and hardier. Large, sweet and productive. Per doz., 40c.; 100, \$1.50.

Kansas—A most desirable Black Cap in every respect. The canes are magnificent, strong, vigorous growers, of ironclad hardiness, immensely productive of jet black fruit of large size, and are very attractive, hence a first-class market berry, as well as one of the best for family use. The Kansas ripens in mid-season, and the fruit is very firm, but its superior flavor is the principal reason for its growing popularity. Price per doz., 40c.; 100 \$1.50.

Souhegan—Enormously prolific of jet black berries, and the best in quality of any blackcap; the very earliest to ripen, coming with the later varieties of strawberries.

Price, per doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Gregg—Requires a good, strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment.

Price, per doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Ohio—Ripens mid-season, between Souhegan and Gregg. The fruit is nearly as large as the Gregg. Very uniform in size and holds out



large to the last picking. The color is nearly as black as the Souhegan. It is of splendid quality, firm, and a very excellent shipper.

Price, per doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Palmer—Early and very productive; berries large, canes strong growers. Price, per doz., 30 cts.; 100, \$1.50.

Write for Special Prices on large quantities of either Pink or Black Caps.



Blackberries.



Plant in fall or very early spring, in rows from 6 to 8 feet apart, or in hills, 4 by 6 feet, allowing a space of one square foot for each cane: and all suckers not desired for the next season's fruiting, must be treated as weeds. The critical time of growth is when the fruit is ripening, a large amount of moisture being needed to produce the best fruit; and to secure this the surface soil should be stirred once or twice each week or a mulch 2 or 3 inches thick be spread over the surface, to keep the canes upright; when loaded with fruit, they may be tied to stakes, or be supported by tying to wires stretched on each side of the rows, 12 or 15 inches apart. When grown in a strong soil, the canes, if made to branch by pinching, will be large enough to stand up without support. Under good cultivation the Blackberry is very little troubled by insects or fungous pests, but it will generally be best to spray the bushes before they start into growth, and again just before the blossoms open, with Bordeaux mixture for the leaf blight, rust, and anthracnose, which are sometimes destructive in very moist and warm weather, especially if the growth is rather weak.

Mersereau—This variety originated in western New York, where the mercury falls below zero each winter. The plants have never yet

been injured in the least during the Winter months. It remains in bearing as late as September 1 to 10, the fruit selling for two or three cents higher per quart than other varieties. Its extreme hardiness, large size, great productiveness and delicious quality makes it a valuable acquisition.

Price, doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$2.50.

Ancient Britton—One of the best varieties. Very vigorous, healthy and hardy, producing large fruit stems, laden with good sized berries of fine quality that carry well and bring highest price in market.

Price, per doz., 40 cts.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$10.00.

Erie—It is the best hardy variety yet introduced, very productive, foliage clean and healthy, free from rust; fruit large, about the size of Lawton; ripens early; a valuable and profitable standard variety and largely grown for commercial purposes.

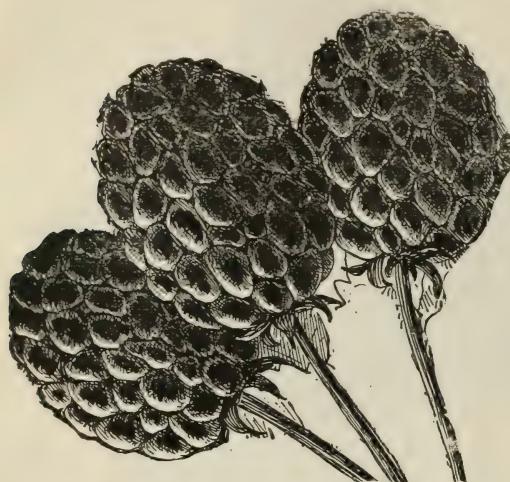
Price, per doz., 40 cts.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$9.00.

Rathbun—A Blackberry that proved to be entirely hardy, having withstood a temperature of fifteen degrees below zero uninjured. The berries are large, with large pips and small seeds. They have no hard core, in fact no core

is perceived in eating; all is soft, sweet, luscious, with a high flavor.

Price for strong plants, doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Lovett's Best Blackberry—It has now been fruited in almost every State in the Union, and its hardiness and other valuable properties conclusively proved by practical field tests. At the Orange County Nurseries we have found



this variety to be a good grower. The fruit is very large, handsome and of excellent flavor.

Plants, 12 for 40 cts.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$12.00.

Eldorado—In flavor it is one of the most delicious berries we have eaten. It has never winter killed or failed to produce a crop of the finest fruit, while it is of superior flavor and very large. The fruit has no hard core, but when placed in the mouth melts away, being most pleasing to the taste and very sweet. The fruit is jet black, in large clusters, ripening well together. Its keeping quality is unsurpassed.

Plants, 12 for 50 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Minnewaski—A valuable variety for home use and grown largely and profitably for market by many fruit growers. Canes hardy, very productive, strong growing, free from disease; fruit large, early, of good quality.

Price, per doz., 40 cts.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000, \$9.00.

In addition to the above qualities, we have in stock in large quantities the following well known sorts which we confidently recommend to our customers.

Lawton, Taylor's Prolific, Snyder, Wilson, all hardy; Wilson Early, Early Harvest, not hardy in the North; good Southern sorts. Price for any of the preceding five varieties, doz., 40 cts.; 100, \$1.50; 1,000 \$9.00.

Prices quoted on quantities.

Currants.

There is scarcely a home garden to be found in which an attempt is not made to grow the currant, but in most cases the bushes are planted in some out of the way place where they suffer from neglect, and the fruit, while of some value for making jelly, is not desirable for table use because of its small size and seedy character. There is no fruit that can be improved so much in size and quality, by good cultivation, as the currant. Vigorous young plants one or two years old, should be planted in rich, rather moist soil, in hills 4 by 6 feet apart. Thorough and clean cultivation must be given, and an annual dressing of two or three shovelfuls of good stable manure put about the bushes in the fall, or an equal value of some good fruit fertilizer be applied in the spring. The pruning needed consists of cutting out the old wood, that more than three or four years old, in such a way as to give the bushes an upright form and produce a young and vigorous wood upon which only large and fine fruit can be grown. During the time of ripening, much fruit will be saved from being spattered with soil if a mulch of 2 or 3 inches is put around under the bushes.

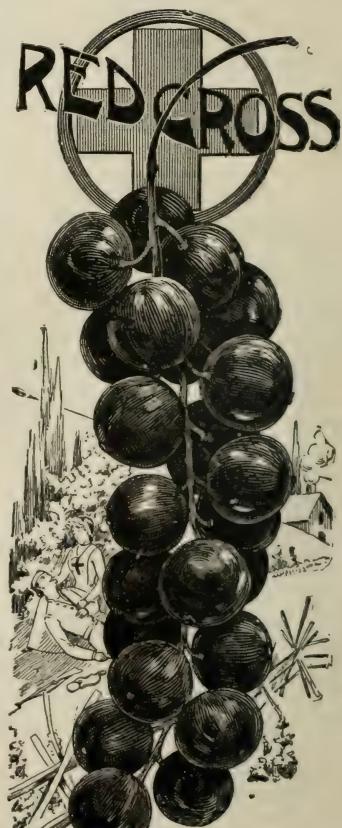
Victoria—This is the latest variety we have in currants, ripening ten to twelve days later than the Cherry. Especially desirable for the home use, and also valuable as a market berry. One year, doz., 50c.; 100, \$3.00; 1,000, \$33.00. Two year, doz., 60c.; 100, \$4.50.

White Grape—Very large yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts. Very productive and a most desirable currant. One year, doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$25.00; two year, doz., 60 cts.; 100, \$4.50; 1,000, \$35.00.

Red Cross—This is undoubtedly a valuable addition to our good varieties of Currants and is well spoken of by all who have seen the fruit. The plant makes twice the growth of Cherry, and yields double the amount of fruit.

Two year plants, each 15 cts.; per doz., 75 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

Fay's Prolific—This has fully sustained the broad claims which were made for it by the disseminator upon its introduction; and it is decidedly the best red currant we have. It has been widely planted, and has given



general satisfaction. The bush is a strong grower, wonderfully prolific, and comes into bearing early. Fruit large, bright red and of good flavor, and less acid than Cherry, which it is rapidly superseding. Those who want a prolific red currant should plant this variety.

Lee's Prolific—The best European black currant yet introduced, and one that makes a great advance in the fruit of its class. It is earlier than Black Naple, and of superior quality; larger, longer clusters, and even more productive than that prolific kind. One year, doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$25.00; two year, doz., 60 cts.; 100, \$4.50.

Perfection—Awarded the Barry Gold Medal by the Western N. Y. Horticultural Society because of its superior merit; the first fruit to achieve this distinction. It is a beautiful Currant; the color is a particularly bright red. Berry and bunch are larger than Fay's Prolific and the size is well maintained to the end of the bunch. A valuable feature is its long stem from the bush to the first berry, making it easy to pick without crushing the fruit. It is a great bearer, superior to any other large sort. Rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp with few seeds. Less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation.

Price, 30 cts. each; \$300 per doz.

One year, per doz., 50 cts.; per 100, \$2.50; per 1,000, \$25.00. Price, two years, per doz., 60 cts.; per 100, \$4.00.

Wilder—(President Wilder)—Bush upright, vigorous; clusters above medium length; berries large to a very large, bright red, excellent with a mild sub-acid flavor. Ripens early and remains bright and firm until very late.

A variety that has become very popular, grown largely and profitably in the Hudson River Valley, where this branch of fruit growing is one of the leading specialties.

Price, one year plants, doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$2.50; two year plants, doz., 60 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

Cherry—This is the old established standard variety of red currant. Very prolific, of fine large bunches, of most beautiful crimson berries. A splendid variety for home use, and excellent as a market berry. One year, doz., 50 cts.; 100, \$2.50; 1,000, \$25.00. Two year, doz., 60 cts.; 100, 4.00.

SELECTED.

We have in stock 3 year old plants of any of the above mentioned varieties that will bear a good crop of fruit the first season after being planted. Our stock of this grade is limited and we can offer them at the following prices while they last:

Each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$6.00.

Gooseberries.

Gooseberries require the same treatment in planting, pruning and cultivation as recommended for the currant.

Industry—The best English Gooseberry yet introduced. Of vigorous, upright growth, greatest cropper and more free from mildew than any of the English varieties; berries of the largest size, one and one-half inches in diameter, and one of the most excellent flavor, both pleasant and rich; color, when fully ripe, dark red.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.00; per 100, \$9.00. Two years, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.25.

Chataqua—A valuable berry probably of foreign origin, but showing less tendency to mildew than any of its class. A vigorous, upright grower and wonderfully prolific. Berries large, pale yellow, smooth, very sweet, and of exquisite flavor.

Plants, one year, each 20 cts.; per doz., \$1.50. Plants, two years, each, 30 cts.; per doz., \$2.50.

Columbus—Bush a strong, robust grower; foliage large and glossy. Fruit large, oval; skin greenish yellow, smooth; of the highest quality.

Price, two year plants, each 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00.

Red Jacket—Fruit of excellent quality. This berry seems to be of special value on account of its claim to be mildew proof.

Plants, one year, each 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.00. Plants, two years, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.50.

Houghton—A medium sized American variety; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good; bears abundant and regular crops. Free from mildew and sure to bear a crop even under neglect.

One year plants, per doz., 60 cts.; two year plants, per doz., 75 cts.

Downing—Very popular, large, pale green, good quality; bush vigorous, hardy and prolific. One of the best varieties ever introduced.

Price, one year plants, per doz., 60 cts.; price, two year plants, per doz., 75 cts.

Prices on quantities quoted on application.

There is a great scarcity on Gooseberries and we would advise any one who wishes to plant them to get their order in at once, for the prices are bound to advance very soon.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia—Is the best variety in cultivation. Ripens a few days in advance of the blackberry, and is productive of large, fine flavored, luscious fruit without any core. Especially valuable for home consumption, where it will be highly appreciated for its large size, beautiful color and superb flavor. It is also profitable as a market berry and is grown extensively for this purpose by many large fruit growers. Becoming more popular each year.

Price, per doz., 30 cts.; 25, 50 cts.; 100, \$1.25; 1,000, \$8.00.

DWARF JUNE BERRY.

A very desirable fruit that we consider a valuable acquisition to the small fruit family; the bushes resemble the Currant in habit of growth. The fruit is twice the size of the Huckleberry, matures in June, is round, reddish purple at first, changing to bluish black when fully ripe. In flavor it is similar to the swamp huckleberry, which it resembles in appearance also. It is rich, sub-acid, delicious, and is excellent for cooking. A very profuse bearer.

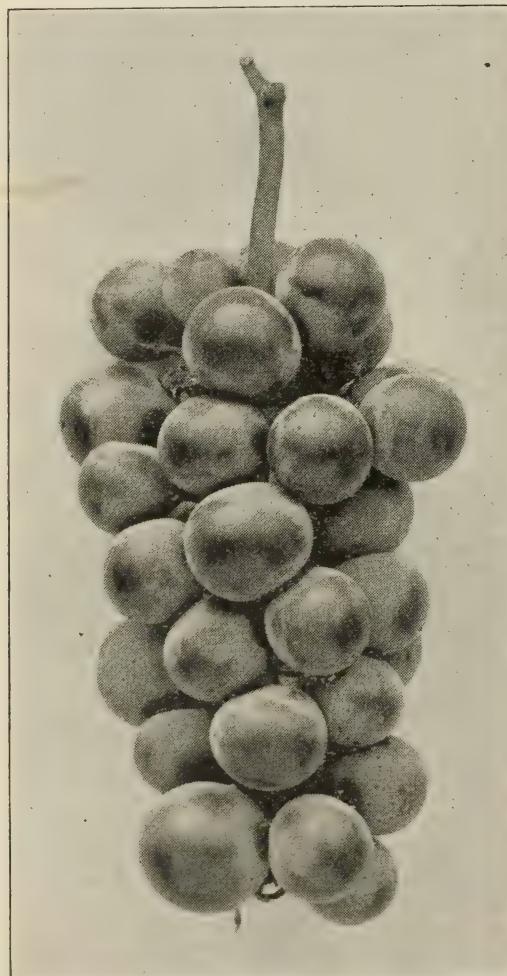
Plants, 15 cts. each; 2 for 25 cts.; 6 for 40 cts.; 12 for 75 cts.



THE GRAPE.



It succeeds best in a very warm location and in rather poor soil, but if planted where it is close and moist, with but little light, air, and sunlight, it is sure to be attacked by mildews, rot and anthracnose. The conditions of success in growing the grape are a moderately vigorous growth of vine well spread out to the full sunlight and air, forcing the growth into a few canes, these bearing the fruit the present season, and those that are to bear the fruit the next season; all other parts of the vine being prevented from growing by pinching as soon as they have made one new leaf,



after the last pinching and thinning the fruit so that the vines shall not be exhausted by overbearing. The best support for the vines to run on is galvanized iron wire, as the tendrils of the vines will cling to this; it is less expensive and the vines require less tying to keep them in place than if trained to a wooden trellis.

Moore's Diamond—A prolific bearer, bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white.

Price, one year, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.25. Price, two years, each, 25 cts.; per doz., \$2.00.

Eaton—The bunches are very large, compact and shouldered. The fruit is enormous, black and handsome in appearance.

Price, one year, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.50. Two years, each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$2.00.

Agawam—Red, berries large, skin thick, flesh pulpy, meaty, juicy, rich.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; per doz., 60 cts.; per hundred, \$5.00. Two years, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.25; per hundred, \$6.00.

Brighton—Red, berries medium, skin thin, flesh tender, sweet.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; per doz., 75 cts.; per hundred, \$5.00. Two years, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.25; per hundred, \$7.00.

Catawba—Dark red, berries large, rich flavor of best quality.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; per doz., 50 cts.; per hundred, \$4.00. Two years, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.00; per hundred, \$5.00.

Pocklington—Pale green, berries very large, flesh juicy, sweet, with considerable pulp, and foxy.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; per doz., 50 cts. Two years, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.00.

Concord—Black, early berries, large, flesh juicy, sweet.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; per doz., 50 cts.; per hundred, \$4.00. Two years, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.00; per hundred, \$5.00.

Worden—Black, skin thin. It is superior to the Concord. It is better in quality, larger berry, ripens from five to ten days earlier.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; per doz., 75 cts.; per hundred, \$4.00. Two years, each, 15 cents; per doz., \$1.25; per hundred, \$6.00.

Empire State—White, bunch medium, long, compact, berries medium, quality best.

Price, one year, each, 15 cts.; per doz., 75 cts.; per hundred, \$5.00. Two years, each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$1.00; per hundred, \$7.00.

Campbell's Early—The vines are hardy, vigorous growers, with good, strong healthy foliage. Very productive of large, handsome clusters; of most exquisite flavor; the berries are round with a delightful bloom; color is black, the skin is thin, but firm.

Price, one year old vines, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50. Price, two year old vines, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00.

Moore's Early (Black)—Bunch not quite as large as Concord, but berries larger and very much like it in flavor and quality. Produces a heavy crop. Ripens very early and is nearly out of market before Concord is ripe, and hence brings a comparatively high price.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; doz., 75 cts.; hundred, \$5.00. Two years, each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.25; hundred, \$8.00.

Delaware—Red, bunch small, compact, berries small, skin thin but firm, flesh juicy, very sweet and refreshing, of best quality for both table and wine.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; per doz., 75 cts.; per hundred, \$5.00. Two years, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.25; per hundred, \$7.00.

Niagara—White, bunch very large and hand-

some, berries large, round, skin thin, melting, sweet; ripens with Concord.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; per doz., 60 cts.; per hundred, \$4.00. Two years, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.00; per hundred, \$7.00.

Lady Washington (White)—Large, late and juicy.

Price, one year, each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$1.50. Two years, each, 25 cts.; per doz., \$2.00.

Lady—An early white grape, hardy and productive, excellent in flavor, very desirable for home use.

Price, one year, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.00. Two years, each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$1.50.

Wyoming Red—The earliest good red grape we grow; bunch small, skin bright red, fruit sweet.

Price, one year, each, 10 cts.; per doz., 75 cts.; per hundred, \$5.00. Two years, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.00; per hundred, \$7.00.

Woodruff Red—A large, red, handsome grape, flavor sprightly and pleasant.

Price, one year, each, 15 cts.; per doz., \$1.25. Two years, each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$2.00.

Wilder—Ripens with Concord. Bunch and berry very large; vine vigorous and prolific. One of the best black varieties.

Price, one year old vines, each, 10 cts.; doz., 75 cts. Two year old vines, each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.00.

Early Ohio—It ripens one week in advance of Moore's Early, which makes it the most profitable early black grape we have; the vine

is hardy productive, and the fruit of the best quality; the bunches are large, compact and handsome, berries medium, and of a sprightly pleasant flavor.

Price, one year, each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; hundred, \$8.00. Price, two years, each, 20 cts.; doz., \$2.00; hundred, \$10.00.

The Green Mountain Grape—It stands at the head of the list for earliness, good bearing and vigorous, healthy growth. The berries of medium size; color greenish white; skin thin, and leaving no unpleasantness whatever in the mouth when eaten.

Price, one year, each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50. Price, two years, each, 35 cts.; doz., \$3.00.

Bacchus—Black, bunch medium; berry small, round, juicy, sprightly. A seedling of Clinton, which it resembles but is of better quality. A valuable wine grape.

Price, for strong, two year old vines, each, 15 cts.; doz., \$1.50; 100, \$5.00.

We have in stock some 3 year old selected vines that will bear a good crop of fruit the first season after being planted. Can only furnish this grade in following varieties: Concord, Worden, Moore's Early, Agawam, Campbells' Early, Niagara, Pocklington, Greene Mountain, Delaware, Woodruff Red and Catawba.

Price of above varieties in 3 year old stock, each, 35 cts.; doz., \$3.00.

Write for Special low prices on large quantities.

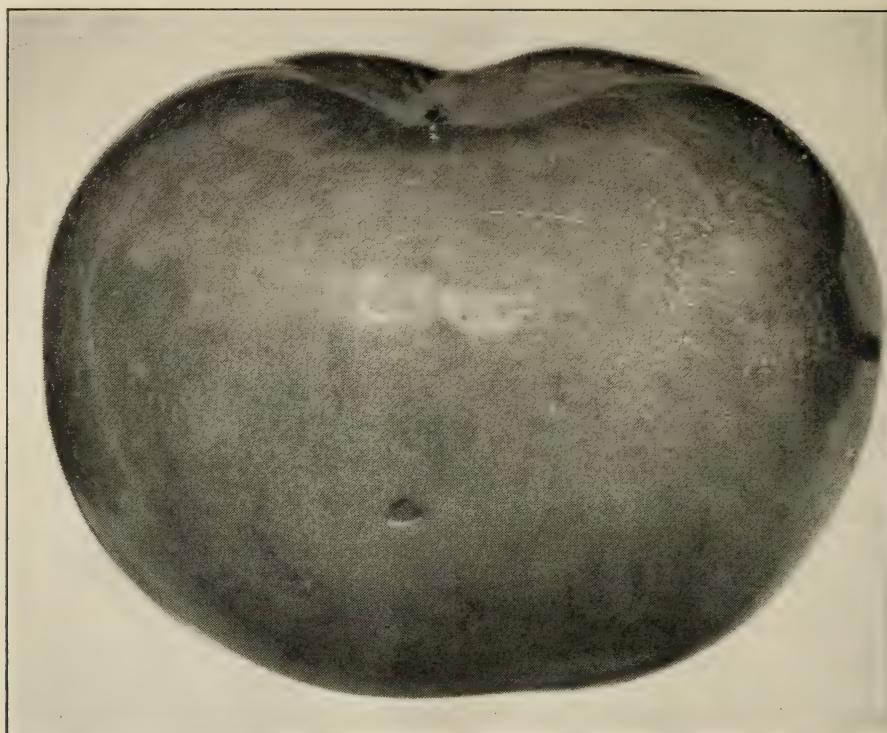
FRUIT TREES

No matter how well the soil may be prepared, how fresh the trees may be when received, or how well they may have been prepared for planting, if the work of planting is not properly done they may fail to grow at all or grow so poorly as to give little satisfaction. Many failures in tree planting result from the slovenly and imperfect way in which the work is done and the nurserymen are too often blamed for the failures. In planting, the roots of all trees should have a fine mellow bed of

good soil which should be pressed firmed into contact with every fibre, leaving no air spaces around any of them; and every one should be spread out in a natural position, so that no two shall touch each other. Immediately in contact with these roots good soil should be very firmly pressed so that new roots will be encouraged to start out at the earliest possible moment. After the fine soil to the depth of three or four inches is firmly pressed in place, that remaining is thrown loosely on top and not trodden at all, thus serving as a mulch.

Apple Trees

A word regarding the Apple. Where is there a fruit that is more easily cultivated or taken care of than the apple and in the end will give one-half the returns? After an apple orchard has been planted about eight years under ordinary cultivation, it will pay for itself and from that time on to twenty years it will increase yearly in its crop, after which time until it is 35 or 40 years old, it will bear abundance of fruit. Pick up your paper and look at the prices apples are bringing at the present time; yes, for years back, and then just imagine yourself with 1 or 2 thousand trees in bearing. You cannot help but say to yourself that you have a very nice comfortable income for the balance of your days. Apples are not hard to grow and will adapt themselves to most any kind of soil. It is an easy matter to cultivate them. They should be sprayed two or three times a year which is also an easy matter, but it is an important one in order to get the best quality of fruit, which will more than pay you for the trouble in the prices the fruit will bring in market. Not only can you get good prices here, but also in foreign markets, where you will easily clear up 150 per cent. profit. We know of no better investment at the present day than planting out a couple of thousand apple trees. They will surely pay you, and as the years begin to come on, you can rest assured you have a safe income that will take care of you. We will gladly assist our patrons as to the best varieties to plant but would urgently request ordering early as there is a brisk demand for apple trees for 1908 planting. Our stock is fine.



Prices of Apple Trees Hereafter Named.

No 1, first-class stock, 5 to 6 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch caliper, each, 25 cts.; doz., \$2.50; per 100, \$18.00; $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch caliper, 4 to 5 feet each, 20 cts.; per doz., \$2.00; per 100, \$14.00.

We have extra selected heavy trees that are three and four years old. These large trees are desirable for those who are in a hurry for fruit, as they will come into bearing a short time after being planted.

Price, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per doz.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Harvest—Medium size; pale yellow, early, mild, excellent, sub-acid.

Sweet Bough—Large, pale, yellow, sweet, productive; valuable for market; early.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson; juicy, a free grower and a good bearer.

Early Strawberry—Medium, roundish, handsomely striped with red, excellent, productive.

Yellow Transparent—Flesh melting, juicy, and of excellent quality. Ripens early.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Alexander—Large, beautiful, red, medium quality, tree a vigorous grower, very hardy.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow, roundish, splashed with red and orange, high flavor, prolific.

Gravenstein—Large, bright yellow, roundish, splashed with red and orange, high flavor, prolific.

Maiden's Blush—Medium to large, roundish; clear yellow with pink cheek, beautiful, excellent.

Fameuse or Snow—Vigorous growth. Medium; deep crimson; tender; sub-acid; melting, delicious, very good; hardy; one of the best dessert apples. November to January.

Red Beitingheimer—Very large, beautiful, superior quality, light, yellow covered with red, purplish crimson when exposed to the sun. Trees are vigorous and healthy growers.

Duchess of Oldenburgh—Medium to large, of Russian origin, yellow striped with red, excellent flavor.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Baldwin—Large, roundish, dark red, juicy flavor, sub-acid, crisp and juicy, very much esteemed. Trees grow erect and vigorous, bearing well.

Ben Davis—Large, bright red, flesh white, juicy, rich and spicy, sub-acid, of good quality, a popular, good keeping winter variety.

Grimes' Golden—An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown; medium to

large size, yellow, productive.

Newtown Pippin—One of the best apples as to quality. Tree a light grower while young. Very juicy, crisp and highly delicious flavor.

Rome Beauty—Moderate growth. Large, yellow and red; tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; good. Ripening December to May.

Winesap—Medium, deep red, firm, crisp, rich, sub-acid, widely cultivated.

Spitzenberg, Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp sub-acid, high flavored. November to April.

King (Tompkins County)—Large, handsome, nearly red, productive, one of the best.

Lady Sweet—A beautiful little dessert apple, fruit flat, pale yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, rich and pleasant. The fruit sells for the highest price in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Lawyer—Large, dark red, covered with small dots of beautiful appearance, promises valuable for market.

Mann—Fruit medium, to large, roundish, oblate, skin deep yellow when fully ripe, flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant.

Missouri Pippin—Medium to large pale whitish yellow; flesh white and juicy. January to April.

Jonathan—Medium size, red and yellow, flesh tender, juicy and rich; shoots light colored, slender and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. Trees good, strong, healthy growers; come into bearing in a short time after being planted. One of the most profitable and finest flavored winter apples we have. We advise all to plant a few trees of this variety. Season for fruit from November until April.

Northern Spy—Tree very hardy, long lived, good bearer, handsome fruit and a good variety for market; fruit large, striped with purplish red.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, green, tender, juicy and rich, an abundant bearer; one of the most popular varieties for home use and market.

Russet Golden—Medium, clear golden, good bearer.

Russet Roxbury—Medium to large, tender, sub-acid flavor, very popular on account of keeping qualities.

Smith Cider—Large, skin yellow, changing to red, flesh tender, juicy, crisp, fair flavor.

Wealthy—Fruit of medium size; skin nearly covered with dark red, and of an oily smoothness to the touch; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid, very good. This is one of the few kinds that unite many good qualities with great hardiness and constitution. For cold climates it is considered indispensable. Tree a free grower, productive. Season, December to February.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, roundish, handsome; skin waxy yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps remarkably

well. Tree a free, handsome grower and productive. One of the most valuable market varieties.

York Imperial—Medium, whitish, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A popular variety. November to February.

Fallowwater—Very large, greenish yellow, flesh fine grained, mild, sub-acid, tree vigorous.

Yellow Bell Flower—Large, yellow, rich, sprightly, and of excellent flavor.

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large, yellow apple, striped with red, of fine flavor, a good bearer and a very valuable apple.

Dominie—Large, greenish, yellow, slightly striped with red, of fine flavor, a good bearer and a very valuable apple.

Vermont Beauty—This new apple has been thoroughly tested by the leading pomologists and horticulturists of the country and pronounced to be a valuable acquisition to the Apple Family. The Vermont Beauty originated at Charlotte, Vermont, eight years ago. It grew from seed planted in the corner of a fruit grower's garden; other seedlings sprouted and developed into small trees, but all were cut down except this one tree. It received no care whatever, in fact it was unnoticed and neglected until it began fruiting, when people, passing on the roadside were attracted to it by the large, handsome fruit it was bearing. The owner very kindly sent us samples of the fruit to test, and we at once concluded there was a great future for such a delicious apple, and immediately began preparations to propagate and introduce it. We believe when this apple becomes well known it will be one of the leading varieties for commercial purposes and home use. Originating in the cold Champlain valley of Vermont, it should thrive under our varied climatic conditions. In formation, appearance and general make-up the fruit has a combination of the desirable characteristics of the King of Tompkins County and Northern Spy, the latter predominating to a considerable extent. In shape the fruit is roundish in size, average samples measuring twelve inches in circumference and weighing twenty ounces. The color on one side is crimson, with a smooth, oily surface as if varnished, making it at once very attractive; the other side is splashed with red and striped quite similar to Northern Spy; flesh white; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic and pleasant. It ripens in early December and keeps well during January and February. It is a very desirable eating and cooking apple. No. 1, first class trees, 5 to 6 feet in height, 50c. each.

CRAB APPLES.

Hyslop—Large, roundish, deep red, with blue bloom, very pretty, flesh yellowish, excellent for cider and jelly. Popular, late.

Lady Elgin—Similar to the Lady apple in size and appearance; tender, juicy and good, an upright, vigorous grower, early and prolific bearer. September and October.

Excelsior—Raised from seed of Wealthy, in Minnesota. Very hardy, productive, and one of the best flavored varieties. September. As large as Red Astrachan, more beautiful in appearance. Very valuable.

Above varieties, two years, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen. Three years, 7-8 feet, 50c. each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Pear Trees

Although the Pear is not so largely grown or highly prized as the Apple, it is distinctly a home fruit and is easily grown. The trees should be planted about 20 feet apart and

succeed best in a rather heavy soil, but will do fairly well on any but a very thin soil. The trees grow in a regular pyramidal form and begins bearing earlier than the apple. The planting and care are same as for the apple.

STANDARD VARIETIES AND PRICES.

Prices for any varieties of standard Pear trees hereafter named: First-class trees, 5 to 6 feet in height, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, straight, clean, well branched trees, each, 30 cents; dozen, \$3.00. First-class, grade 4 to 5 feet trees, each 25 cents; dozen \$2.00.

Write for prices on quantities.

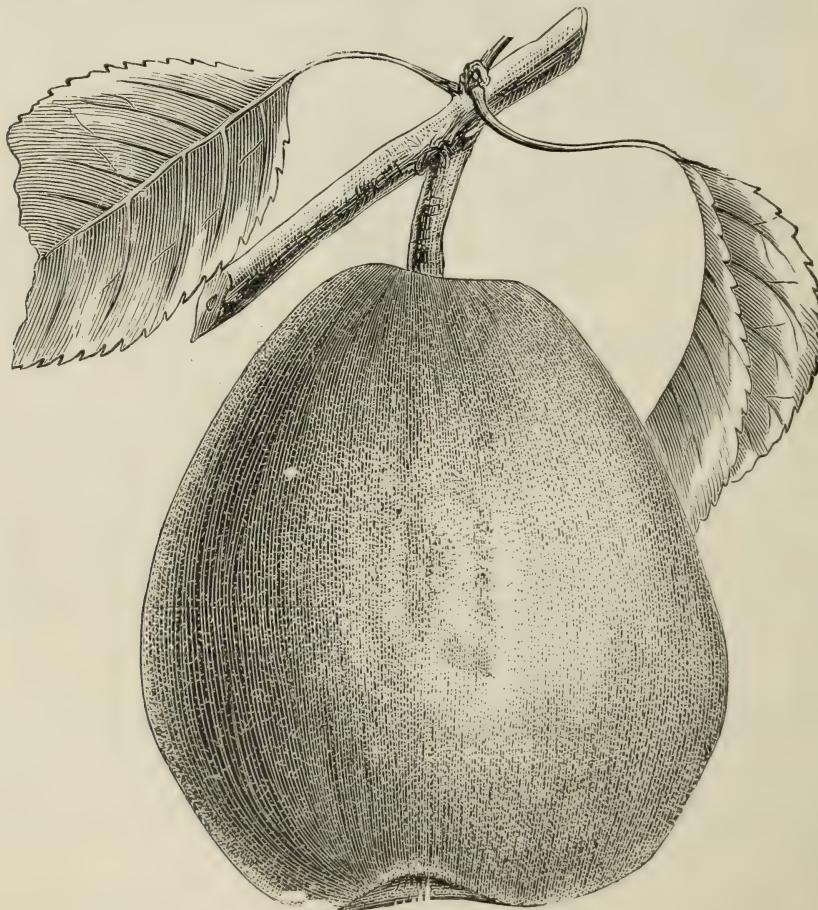
Bartlett and Seckel, first-class, 5 to 6 feet, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; Bartlett and

Seckel, first class, 4 to 5 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

We have a very fine stock of extra heavy trees, three years old. Very desirable trees for those who are anxious to get fruit as soon as possible after planting.

Price, each, 50 cts.; dozen, \$5.00.

Above prices are subject to change without notice.



SUMMER VARIETIES.

Osbands Summer—Medium, yellow, with red cheek, half melting, mild and pleasant, fine flavor and excellent. Productive.

Doyenne D'Ete—Small, nearly round, yellow, with red cheek, a good, juicy, sweet pear; tree vigorous and productive. One of the very earliest varieties.

Wilder—It is one of the earliest of all pears to ripen. Therefore it will sell at a fancy price at the fruit stands; there is no early pear to compare with it.

Bartlett—Large, clear, yellow, juicy, buttery, excellent, thrifty, young, heavy and reliable bearer; too well known to need any lengthy description; one of the best fruits ever introduced.

Lawson—One of the most beautiful when full ripe, a brilliant crimson, yellow ground; flesh is rich, juicy and pleasant.

Clapp's Favorite—Large, delicious, good grower, productive. Ripens in advance of Bartlett; rots unless picked early. Mid-summer.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Idaho—The trees are good, thrifty, strong growers. Yellow or straw color, with a faint blush or brownish red on the sunny side, thickly covered with fine brown dots, stem stout and rather long, core very small.

Kieffer—Large, skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous, and an early and great yielder.

Flemish Beauty—A large, beautiful sweet, pear. Tree a good bearer.

Vermont Beauty—Trees vigorous growers; early, abundant, bearers; fruit medium in size, yellow with red cheek, rich, juicy and of best quality.

Sheldon—Medium size, greenish russet, melting and juicy, highly aromatic flavor. Should be largely planted.

Seckel—One of the richest pears grown, usually very productive, fine grained, sweet and exceedingly juicy.

Duchesse D'Angouleme—One of the largest of all our pears, greenish yellow, spotted with russet, flavor good. Its large size and handsome appearance makes it valuable for the market.

Howell—Large, light waxen yellow, with a fine red cheek. An early and profuse bearer.

Worden Seckel—It is a seedling of the old Seckel, which for many years has been conceded by pomologists to be the standard of excellence. Equally as rich and inviting, while in size, color, form and appearance it is decidedly superior.

Buerre Bosc—Large and russety yellow, flesh white, melting, juicy and sweet, productive. One of the best pears in cultivation, both for home use and commercial purposes.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Buerre Clairgeau—Very large, yellow and red, handsome and attractive, flesh yellowish, keeps sound a long time. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. A magnificent and valuable market fruit.

Lawrence—Medium yellow, covered with round dots, somewhat buttery, with a rich flavor; should be in every orchard and garden; tree healthy, hardy and productive.

Winter Nelis—Medium size, green and russet, fine grained and when well ripened is one of the best. We have eaten this pear in March and considered them delicious.

Buerre D'Anjou—A large, handsome pear,

greenish, sprinkled with russet, flesh white, buttery, with a high, rich flavor; very productive.

President Drouard—A very good looking and large winter pear, with a delicate and abundant perfume. Melting and juicy.

Buerre Easter—A very valuable winter pear; of good flavor; the fruit is large and yellow, with red cheek.

Bar Seckel—A cross between the Bartlett and Seckel. Tree strong, upright grower; color of fruit pale green, flesh white, fine grained, very melting and juicy.

DWARF PEAR TREES.

(Plant 8 feet apart each way.)

We have the following varieties in the Dwarf trees, and we would recommend them to all who are anxious to get fine, large fruit in a short time: Duchess, Bartlett, Buerre D'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Kieffer, Seckel, Idaho, Lawrence, Clairgeau, Bosc, L. B. DeJersey.

Price of any of these varieties of No. 1 Dwarf Pear Trees, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$14.00.

We have selected three and four year old trees at 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Peach Trees

The Peach can only be profitably grown on high, rather well drained land. While it may not be advisable to plant the Peach for profit on low land, the buds sometimes escape and a single good crop will well repay the labor and care of growing and the long years of waiting. Peach trees cannot be expected to live very long in any section of the country; the average life of the trees throughout the country is probably not more than 10 or 12 years, if the land on which the trees are planted is very rich it will be well to plant some other crop

among the trees to check a too rapid growth, especially while the trees are young, though when a crop of fruit has been set there is little or no danger of making the soil too rich.

NOTICE—There is a great scarcity of Peach Trees and prices on them are sure to take a jump shortly. We would advise any one who intends planting Peach Trees to get their order placed at once in order to obtain the lowest price.

Following prices are subject to change without notice:

GRADES AND PRICES OF PEACH TREES.

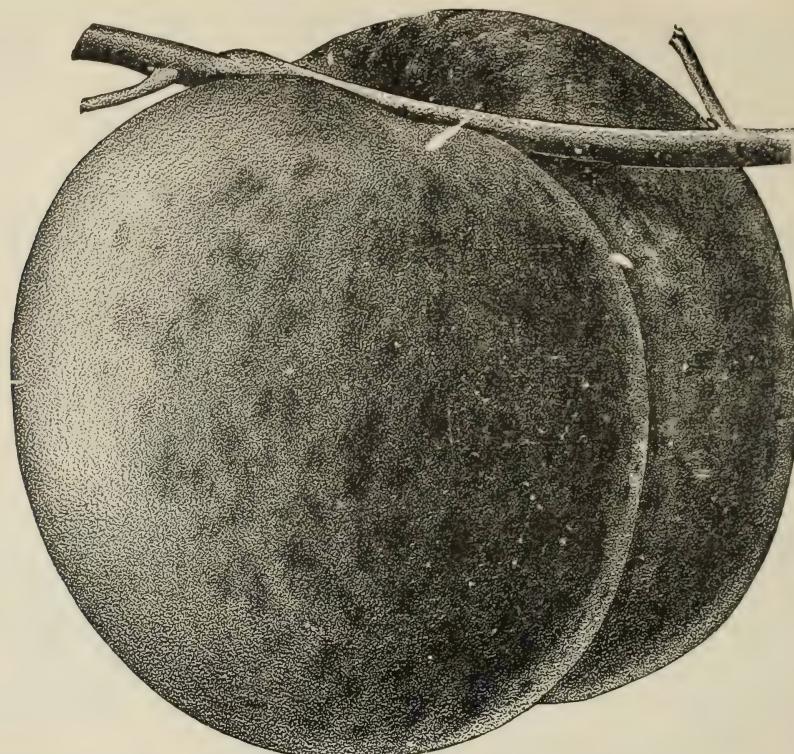
First-class, 5 to 6 feet, each, 20 cents; per dozen, \$1.50; per hundred, \$12.00.

Medium, 4 to 5 feet, each 15 cents; per dozen, \$1.40; per hundred, \$10.00.

Extra fine trees, selected and heavy, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch caliper, each 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.50.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and of high quality, flesh yellow and

PEACH TREES—Continued.



melting. A very valuable sort. Ripens in September.

Stump the World—Very large, skin white, with bright red cheek, flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Stephen's Rarripe—Large, fruit resembles an enlarged Old Mixon Free, of the highest color, very productive and free from all disease. This is perhaps, all things considered, the best late white peach we have to-day. Ripens middle of September.

Chair's Choice—A late yellow-fleshed variety; very beautiful and desirable; of largest size; deep yellow with red cheek; freestone, flesh firm and of best quality; desirable as a dessert fruit and for canning. Ripens in September.

Old Mixon Free—Uniformly large, white, covered with bright red; one of the best and most reliable. Last of August.

Beer Smock—Fruit medium to large, skin light orange yellow, mottled with red. Ripens last of September.

Crosby—The fruit is of medium size, roundish in form, slightly flattened, bright orange yellow, beautiful appearance. It ripens September 15.

Wonderful—A new variety, color rich golden yellow, freestone of large size, wonderfully productive. Ripens last of September.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size, skin of greenish yellow, with dull red cheek, flesh yellow. One of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Salway—Large, yellow, mottled with red

cheek, a valuable late variety. Ripens October 15.

Globe—A very rapid grower and an enormous bearer. Fruit very large, flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with crimson, very rich, luscious. September and October.

Mountain Rose—One of the best and most reliable peaches, large, white, flesh white, sweet, productive. Early August.

Crawford's Early—Very beautiful, and one of the best yellow peaches for market purposes, fruit very large, oblong, skin yellow, with fine red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, and excellent; wonderfully productive. Last of August.

Champion—Probably the best early white peach, all things considered. Trees hardy and productive, fruit very large, rich and luscious in flavor, white, with red cheek. Ripens middle of August.

Morris White—Medium; straw color; tinged with red; juicy and delicious, productive. Middle of September.

Iron Mountain—Size enormous, shape oblong, color pure white, sometimes having a slight blush. It is a perfect freestone and has as good quality as any white peach we have ever grown. Season September 20 to October 10.

In addition to above varieties we can also furnish the following sorts at the same prices: Carman, Fitzgerald, Alexander, Foster, Greensboro, Triumph, Niagara, Snead, Willett, Garfield, Wheatland.

Any one wishing Peach Trees in lots of 300 and upward write for Special low prices.

APRICOT TREES.

Price, 5 to 6 feet trees, each, 35 cents; per dozen, \$3.00.

Acme—An early bearer of large and good fruit. Fruit yellow, with red cheek.

Breda—Small, round, orange, flesh, juicy, rich and vinous; hardy and a good bearer. July to August.

Early Golden—Small; pale orange; flesh orange, juicy and sweet. Tree hardy and productive. Beginning of July.

Moorpark—Very large, orange, with reddish cheek, flesh orange, sweet, juicy, with a fine flavor; a very valuable variety. Beginning of August.

Cherry Trees.

The trees will live much longer if planted in turf land than if in cultivated garden soil, and as they make very regular and shapely trees are well suited for growth upon the lawn or by the roadside. The amount of fertilizers needed is what is just sufficient to make a fairly vigorous growth, too rapid growth often resulting in

the cracking of the trunk, and an early decay of the tree. The fruit should be gathered in dry weather and be picked with the stems attached so that it shall not be crushed or bruised, otherwise it will decay quickly after gathering.

Standard Varieties and Prices of Cherry Trees.

We have in stock a nice lot of three-year selected trees that will come into bearing two years after planting at 75 cents each.

Trees 5 to 6 feet each, 50c.; doz., \$5.00; 4 to 5 feet, 35c. each; \$3.50 per doz.

HEART AND BIGARREAU—Sweet.

Black Tartarian—Very large, purplish black, half tender, flavor mild and pleasant. Ripens last of June and beginning of July. One of the most popular varieties in all parts of the country.

Coe's Transparent—Medium size, pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet and fine; one of the best. End of June.

Gov. Wood—The finest of Dr. Kirtland's seedlings, of Ohio. Clear, light red, tender, delicious. End of June.

Napoleon Bigarreau—A magnificent cherry of the largest size, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek, flesh very firm, juicy and sweet; ripens late.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun, flesh firm, juicy and delicious. End of June.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—Fruit of the largest size; in color a rich, glossy black. Tree a good grower and bears abundant crops.

Black Eagle—Moderate growth. Large, black; tender, rich and juicy. Ripening first of July.

Windsor—The cherries are obtuse, heart shaped, dark purple or nearly black; sweet, flesh firm, fine in texture and of the best flavor. Tree hardy and exceedingly productive. A very valuable late variety for market and family use.

DUKES AND MORRELOS—Sour.

(Plant 15 feet apart each way.)

Price for any of the varieties named below: Trees 3 to 4 feet, each, 35 cents; doz., \$3.50.

Heavy three year selected trees, each, 50 cents; doz., \$5.00.

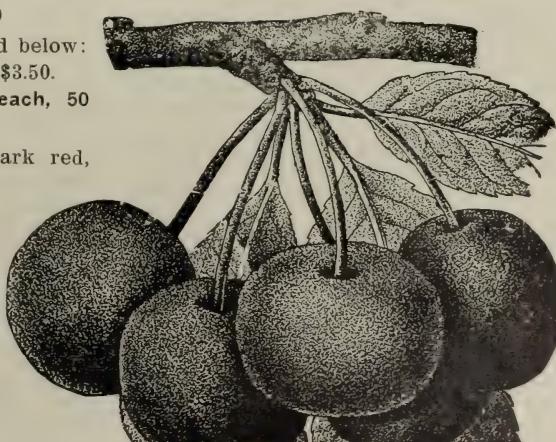
Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor.

English Morello—Medium to large, blackish red, rich acid, juicy and good, very productive. Very late.

Large Montmorency—A large, rich acid cherry; larger than early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

Late Duke—Large, light red, late and fine.

May Duke—Large, dark red, juicy and rich and an old excellent variety. Productive.



Plum Trees.

Thorough cultivation or an abundance of plant food must be given, especially when the trees are heavily loaded with fruit. Thinning must be practiced to improve the size and quality of the fruit, and save the trees from

being injured by overbearing. The fruit should be allowed to become very nearly ripe upon the tree before picking for the best quality, though for canning purposes they are sometimes picked as soon as fully grown and well colored.

Standard Varieties and Prices of Japan Plums.

Price of any of the varieties named hereafter (all on Plum Stock), 5 to 6 ft. trees, each, 35c.; dozen, \$3.50; hundred, \$25.00; 4 to 5 ft. trees, each, 25c.; dozen, \$2.00; hundred, \$20.00.

We have in stock a nice lot of selected stocky trees that will come into bearing two years after planting, at 75 cents each; dozen, \$8.50.

Chabot—Fruit large, about 2 inches in diameter, oblong-conical; skin pink, with many very fine gold dots; flesh yellow, very solid, rather acid, quality very good; cling. Ripens early in September.

Burbank—The fruit is usually from five to five and one-half inches in circumference, and varying less in size than other Japan Plums, nearly globular; clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom. The flesh is a deep yellow color, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. Ripens last of August.

October Purple—The fruit is round in form, color a reddish purple; flesh yellow; stone small, and in quality superb. The tree is a strong, erect grower, forming a nice shapely head, similar to Abundance.

Its season of ripening is about a month later than the Abundance or Burbank, or from the middle to last of September. Its large, even size, and beautiful color, late season in ripening, long keeping and superb quality, will make it a desirable variety for the garden or market.

Hale—One of the finest of the Japanese plums in quality, and remarkable for its vigor and productiveness. The plums are of the largest size of its class, bright orange yellow skin, mottled and nearly covered with vivid cherry red. Ripens about the middle of September.

Red June—Tree a strong grower, productive as Abundance. Fruit medium to large, deep vermillion red with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, slightly sub-acid, of good and pleasant quality, half cling, pit small and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties. Ripens last of July.

Price, first-class trees, 5 to 6 feet, each, 35c.; dozen, \$4.00; hundred, \$25.00.

Extra selected three year old trees, at 75c. each; \$8.50 per dozen.

Lombard—Medium, round, oval, violet, red, juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone; productive. A valuable market variety. Ripens September.

Shipper's Pride—Large, round, purple; very firm, excellent quality. Very productive. Ripens first to middle of September.

Bradshaw—Early, dark violet red, juicy, sprightly. Tree vigorous, productive. Ripens August.

Wickson—A remarkably handsome and very large deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate, or oblong pointed; flesh firm, deep amber yellow, clinging to the small pit. An excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey. Ripens middle of September.

Abundance—It is exceedingly hardy. Its propensity for early bearing is such that before it leaves the nursery row the limbs bend with the weight of fruit. The fruit is large, showy and of a beautiful amber shade. Ripens first of August.

Satsuma—A purple fleshed plum from Japan, of vigorous growth, with rank, dark green foliage; enormously productive of fruit; large and handsome. Pit but little larger than a cherry stone. Fruits at two or three years of age. One of the most valuable of Japan plums. Ripens first of September.



Ogon—A handsome, very desirable Japanese plum. Large, nearly round; of a bright yellow with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Excellent for canning. Last of July.

PLUMS—European Varieties.

Yellow Egg—Large, oval, yellow, juicy, rich, vigorous, productive. Ripens August.

German Prune—Fruit oval in shape, nearly two inches long; of good quality and much esteemed; hangs on the tree and is firm, sweet and pleasant. Ripens September.

Shropshire Damson—The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. Commands a high price; it is enormously productive. One of the most profitable plums we have. Ripens October.

Imperial Gage—Rather large, oval, greenish; flesh juicy, rich, delicious, a good grower; ripens middle of August.

Quince Trees,

Two or three quince trees in the home garden will be often a source of much satisfaction, if there is a low place about the grounds. Yet when there is no standing water, with especially rich soil, the quince will succeed under conditions and it generally succeeds best where the land is frequently cultivated.

First class trees, 4 to 5 feet, each, 50 cents; dozen, \$5.00; 100, \$40.00; 3 to 4 feet, each, 35 cents; per dozen, \$3.50; 100, \$30.00.

Bourgeat Quince—This is the most remarkable of all quinces. There is no other variety which grows so vigorously. Trees of this quince grow as rapidly as an apple tree. The Bourgeat Quince bears at an early age, producing large crops of exceedingly large and handsome fruit, of a rich golden color. It keeps until past mid-winter when desired, or it is ready to use at once on maturity.

Meech's Prolific—A vigorous grower, and immensely productive, frequently bearing fruit when but two years of age, increasing in quantity yearly to such an extent as to require vigorous thinning to prevent injury to the tree from over bearing.

The fruit is large, lively orange color, of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Its cooking qualities are unsurpassed.

Rea's Mammoth—A superb fruit, much larger than Orange, but of the same form and color. Tree healthy, very thrifty grower, productive.

Orange—Large roundish, bright golden yellow, cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. October.

Champion—Fruit averages larger than Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper, a splendid quince. October and November.

NUT TREES

CHESTNUTS.

Nut tree planting has become very popular of late and there is a brisk demand for the trees. They should be planted, pruned and cultivated much the same as we treat our fruit trees.

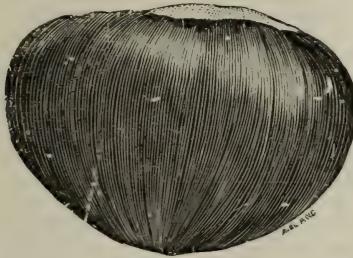
Paragon—This variety has become very popular of late and to our knowledge is being planted quite extensively. The tree is a rapid,

ornamental, hardy and productive, of dwarf habit, bearing extremely young; nuts of enormous size.

Price for 4 to 5 feet trees, each 75 cents; dozen, \$7.50.

Varieties like the Paragon and Numbo chestnuts will come into bearing the second year after being planted. The fruit is very large and of the best quality.

WALNUTS.



strong, vigorous grower and comes into bearing a short time after being planted. It is productive of large nuts; the flavor is very good.

Price, 2 years, 3 to 4 feet, each, \$1.25; per dozen, \$12.00.

Numbo—A hardy, productive variety of European origin, but seems well adapted to this climate. It ripens early, nuts are large and good quality.

Trees grafted, 3 to 4 feet, each 75 cents; per dozen, \$7.00.

American or Sweet—The well known chestnut of the forest. In sweetness and delicacy of flavor, or as a shade tree, unsurpassed. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spanish Chestnut—A very hardy, productive nut and becoming more popular each year. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

English Walnut—It is a profitable tree to plant, as it produces large crops of excellent nuts, and the large quantities of ripe nuts that are annually imported and sold here, prove the estimation in which they are held for the table. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

English Filbert or Hazelnut—Nut nearly round, rich and of excellent flavor. Admired by all for dessert. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

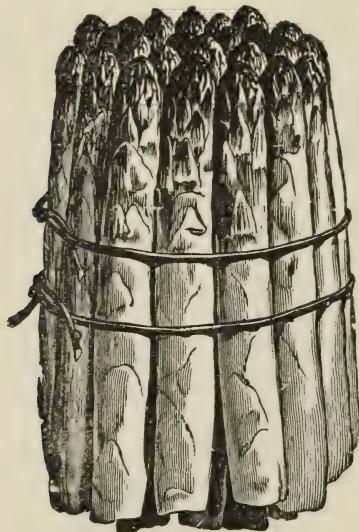
Japan Walnut (Sieboldiana)—A native of the mountains of Japan. An extremely hardy, vigorous grower, bears young; very productive. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Japan Walnut (Cordiformis)—Differs from Sieboldiana in form. The nuts are broad, pointed and flattened. The Japan Walnuts are valuable for their fine fruit and shade. 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Japan Giant Chestnut—The tree is decidedly

ASPARAGUS

The first vegetable of the Spring. This healthful fruit should be included in every well arranged garden. For best and early results it should be planted on a light soil, though it can be successfully grown in any good garden soil. When planting Asparagus set the roots 8 inches below the surface of the ground and 12 inches in the row, covering with 3 inches of soil at first and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. It is highly important that the Asparagus bed should not be neglected. Forking the beds in the early Spring should not be overlooked, as the early admission of sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to



throw up shoots of a superior size. Keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as they take from the plants the strength required for their own growth. About the first of September the tops should be cut off and the bed cleared of weeds. When this work is finished cover the bed with 3 inches of coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil but keep out the frost—very essential for early fruit. Asparagus is a very profitable crop for market. The net income is usually from \$100 to \$400 per acre. When once established it is good for a number of years. Although there is

a difference of opinion among growers as to the benefit of salt, we have learned from practical experience if best results are to be expected cover the bed with salt as soon as it is cleared and the manure forked in the soil in the Spring. Our plants are extra large and we would be pleased to receive your order for any quantity you may be in need of.

Price, one year old plants, dozen 25 cents; 100, 75 cents; 1,000, \$5.00. Price for transplanted two year old plants, dozen, 30 cents; 25, 40 cents; 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$8.00.

For Quick Results—We have in stock selected transplanted three-year-old plants of these varieties, desirable stock for those who are in a hurry to get Asparagus for their table use the second season after planting.

Price, per dozen, 60 cents; per 100, \$1.50; per 1,000, \$10.00.

Palmetto—This is the leading variety at the present day, more of it being planted than any other single sort. It is considerably larger than the Conover's, the old reliable standard variety for so many years, is fully as early and as productive, while the flavor is unsurpassed.

Barr's Mammoth—Another valuable acquisition to the Asparagus family, a variety highly praised and well thought of wherever grown; nearly double the size and much more productive than Conover's. Ripens a few days in advance of the Palmetto.

Conover's Colossal—There is no fruit or vegetable that has had a more uniform successful career than this old popular standard variety of Asparagus. It has stood the test of time in different localities and varied climatic conditions as favorably as anything in the plant production that has been introduced for the past twenty-five years. Many large growers use this variety almost exclusively. It is a reliable, adaptable sort, early; a good producer; of quick growth and superb in quality.

Giant Argenteuil—The finest and most profitable of all Asparagus. Stalks of mammoth size, bright and attractive; in quality sweet and tender. It yields immensely and is very early; it is a French variety and has proved a great money maker wherever planted.

Columbian Mammoth White—In addition to the marvelous advantage of its white color, the Columbian Mammoth White Asparagus is even more robust and vigorous in habit, and throws larger shoots and fully as many of them, as the Conover's Colossal.

Rhubarb.

(Plant four feet apart each way.)

It is a very valuable vegetable and should be planted in every garden. It is easy of cultivation and a few plants will furnish the family (and neighbors) with a healthful fruit for pies

and other purposes before the apple even shows its blossoms.

Victoria and Myatts Linnaeus—Each, 10 cents; per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$4.00.

Grass and Clover Seeds.

While the spring is the best time in which to seed a new lawn, it may be done at any time if the proper conditions of moisture can be obtained. A very large amount of manure or fertilizer and a moist condition of the soil will enable one to seed a lawn successfully at almost any time of the year, but these conditions are not so certainly secured at any other time as in the spring. In fall seeding, unless done very early, the young plantlets are likely to be thrown out by the frosts and a second seeding

be required. In the spring the amount of seed to be used will depend somewhat upon the season when sown and the probable amount of weed seeds that will germinate with the grass seed. Perhaps the quantity that will give the best results under the average conditions is 5 bushels of **Dwyer's Lawn Grass Seed** to an acre. One quart is sufficient to sow an area of 15x20 feet; one-half of this quantity would be sufficient if it all was certain to germinate and if no weed seeds started into growth.

General List of Grass and Clover Seeds.

(Prices subject to variation.)

Dwyer's Lawn Grass Mixtures, (22 lbs. to bushel.)—25 cents per quart; \$1.50 per peck; \$4.50 per bushel. (We can forward by mail at the rate of 5 cents per quart additional for postage.)

Red Top Grass (14 lbs. to bushel), \$1.25 per bushel.

Timothy Grass Seed (45 lbs. to bushel). Price, \$3.50 per bushel.

Orchard Grass Seed (14 lbs. to bushel), \$2.50 per bushel.

Red Top Grass, fancy re-cleaned seed (about 30 lbs. to the bushel), \$5 per bushel.

Kentucky Blue Grass Seed (14 lbs. to bushel) \$2.50 per bushel.

Kentucky Blue Grass, fancy double extra cleaned (about 18 lbs. to bushel), \$3.50 per bushel.

Crimson Clover Seed. (Choice selected seed), price per lb., 18 cents; 10 lbs., \$1.60; 100 lbs., \$14.00.

Red Clover (choice selected seed). Price, per lb., 15 cents; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 100 lbs., \$12.00.

White Clover (Fancy Choice). Price per lb., 20 cents; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$16.00.

Note—If you need a large quantity of any of the foregoing Grass or Clover Seeds, please send us your list for special low quotations. We will no doubt be able to give you a good bargain.

Ornamental Department.

The lawn may be considered the canvas upon which the home picture is to be made, and trees and shrubs together with the buildings make up the most important materials to be used in the work and no comfortable or beautiful home can be made without them. Some shade trees about the house is an absolute necessity for comfort during the hot days of our summer months and much shelter may be afforded by them during our bleak and stormy winters. But more than this they are necessary in many places to cover up unsightly or unpleasant objects, to open vistas or form back-

grounds for other ornamental materials and also for their own individual beauty and the variety they afford in their varying shades of color and form. The true lover of nature will find much pleasure in the study of the numberless forms and varieties, and especially in arranging them so as to obtain the most real beauty possible.

We have constantly on hand large specimen trees of the different species of ornamentals that can be safely transplanted and will give the quickest results. If in need of anything in this line write us for prices.

FLOWERING AND SHADE TREES.

Acer, Dacrycarpum (Silver Maple)—A handsome shade tree of rapid growth, with small foliage of glossy, green above and silvery appearance beneath. Tree very hardy and easily transplanted where immediate shade is required. One of the most useful trees, also a favorite street and park tree. 5 to 8 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Acer, Saccharinum (Sugar Maple)—A well known native tree of elegant pyramidal form; valuable for the production of sugar and for its wood. Its fine form and foliage make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree, 5 to 8 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Acer, Wierri Laciniatum (Wier's Cut-Leaf Maple)—One of the handsomest trees grown, rapid growth, beautiful dissected foliage and drooping form. Makes a very ornamental tree. 5 to 8 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Acer, Platanoides (Norway Maple)—A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves of a deep, rich green. 5 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

Acer, Shwedlerri (Schwedler's Maple)—A beautiful tree with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purple or crimson color; changes to purplish green in the older leaves; one of the handsomest trees we have for lawn plant-

ing. 5 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen.

Acer, Rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple)—Leaves bright red in early spring, and changing in fall to bright scarlet. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cents; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25.

Acer, Polymorphum (Japan Maple)—The normal form of type, foliage small, five lobed and of a bright cheerful green in spring and summer, changing to a dark crimson in autumn. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; selected specimens, \$2.00 each.

Acer, Atropurpureum (Purple Leaved Japan Maple)—Foliage dark purple and finely cut. The hardiest of the Japan Maples. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; selected specimens, \$2.00 each.

Acer, Sanguineum (Blood Leaved Japan Maple)—Of dwarf habit, foliage serrated; blood red in June. One of the best of the family. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; selected specimens, \$2.00 each.

Acer, Atropurpureum dissectum (Cut Leaf Japan Maple)—One of the most striking of the Japanese varieties; dwarf and weeping. The leaves are rose color when young, changing to deep purple as they become older. They are delicately cut, giving them a fern like appearance. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 each; selected specimens, \$2.00 each.

Aesculus, Alba Flora Pleno (Double White Flowered Horse Chestnut)—A superb variety with double flowers in large panicles. 5 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Aesculus, Rubicunda (Red Flowering Chestnut)—Not so rapid a grower as the white; foliage of dark green, blooms later. A very showy tree. No lawn is complete without this very handsome tree. 5 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Betula Papyracea (Paper or Canoe Birch)—Native of America; forms a large tree; bark brilliant, white, leaves large and handsome. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25.

Betula Populifolia (American White Birch)—An American species of rapid growth, with triangular taper-pointed, smooth and glossy leaves. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cents each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

Betula Nana (Dwarf Birch)—A bushy shrub, seldom attaining a height of more than 12 feet; branches numerous, small, sharply crenated leaves, 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25.

European White Weeping Birch—A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes. \$1.00.

Pendula Laciiniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch)—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree. \$1.00.

Pendula Youngii (Young's Weeping Birch)—When grafted on stems five to six feet high it forms beautiful pendulous heads, and its slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground. \$1.50.

Catalpa Hybrida Japonica (Teas, Japan Catalpa)—Exceedingly rapid grower with spreading, irregular form and its large heart-shaped leaves, and clusters of white and purplish flowers in mid-summer and its long seed

pods in autumn make it an attractive ornamental tree for the lawn. 5 to 8 feet, 75 cents; \$6.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Catalpa Bungei (Chinese Catalpa)—A curious dwarf that grows but 8 or 10 feet high and twice as broad. Top-grafted on tall stems, it is quite as effective for lawn and terrace decoration as the tender and more expensive bay tree. 4 to 6 feet, 75 cents each; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.25 each.

Crataegus, Coccinea Flora Pleno (Double Scarlet Thorn)—A tree of fine habit with rich luxuriant foliage; flowers unusually large, scarlet shade and very double. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each.

Crataegus, Gumpfferi Bicolor (Gumper's Thorn)—Flowers white edged, with rose. A charming variety. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each.

Crataegus, Flore Plene (Double White Thorn)—A highly ornamental variety on account of both foliage and flowers. Makes a striking contrast when planted with the double scarlet. Has beautiful double white flowers. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each.

Cercis, Canadensis (American Judas Tree)—A very ornamental tree, with perfect heart-shaped leaves, covered with a profusion of delicate, reddish purple flowers. Before the foliage appears, grown as single specimens, they are very attractive; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each.

Cercis Japonica (Japan Judas Tree)—A medium sized tree; foliage deep shining green and heart-shaped flowers larger than those of the American and a rich purple color. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each.

Cytisuses (Laburnum or Golden Chain)—A native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name Golden Chain alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; extra selected stock, 75 cents each.

Acida var semperflorens pendula (Ever-flowered Weeping Cherry)—A fine drooping variety that bears fruit and flowers all summer. \$1.00.

Avium var, flore alba plena (Large Double-flowered Cherry)—At the period of flowering in May, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature rose. A valuable variety. 50 cents.

Caproniana ranunculiflora (Ranunculus-like Flowered Cherry)—An upright grower, producing large, double white flowers, resembling those of a Ranunculus. An important addition. Flowers several days later than the Double White. \$1.00.

Cornus Flore rubra (New Red-Flowering Dogwood)—Very handsome in flower and foliage. Like the common Dogwood, the leaves turn a magnificent crimson in autumn. Flowers of a bright rosy red color, shading to a lighter hue towards edge of petals. A choice small ornamental tree. 4 to 5 feet, 60 cents; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00.

Chionanthus, Virginica (White Fringe)—A small native tree, with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having fringe-like petals; blooms in May. 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.



WHITE FRÍNGE.

Cornus florida (The Common White Flowering Dogwood)—One of the best small sized trees for general planting. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00.

Cornus pendula (Weeping Dogwood)—New variety; of weeping habit. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50.

Fagus, Purpurea (Purple Leaved Beech)—Discovered in a German forest. Makes an elegant medium-sized tree for the lawn, the foliage in the spring is a deep purple, changing to crimson, in the autumn a dull purplish green, making a striking contrast with the green of the other trees. 5 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen.

Fagus, Cuprea (Copper Beech)—A rapid growing tree, foliage copper color; much used for avenues and lawns. 5 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen. 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

Fagus Incisa (Cut Leaved Beech)—Fine erect, free-growing tree, with deeply cut foliage. Of rare beauty and excellence. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50.

Pendula Fagus (Weeping Beech)—A remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading; quite ungainly in appearance, divested of their leaves, but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty. \$1.50.

Fraxinus Americana (American White Ash)—A well known native tree. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cents each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25 each.

Fraxinus Bosci (Bosc's Ash—A scarce American variety with dark glossy foliage and

brown wooly shoots; distinct and fine. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cents each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25 each.

Fraxinus European (European Ash)—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark, pinnate leaves and black buds. \$1.00.

Fraxinus pendula (Weeping Ash)—The common, well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly. \$1.00.

Gymnocladus Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree)—A beautiful tree, with pinnate leaves, foliage a delicate bluish green; flowers in June, followed by very long seed pods; very desirable for lawn planting; thrives well on any soil. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; selected stock, 75 cents each.

Koelreuteria, Paniculata (Varnish Tree)—The Koelreuteria is not as well known as it should be, as it fills a place in general landscape work occupied by few other trees. Leaves are pinnate dark green and are so glossy that they appear to be varnished. Producing large pinnacles of showy yellow flowers in July. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each.

Liriodendron Tulipifera (Tulip Tree)—A magnificent native shade tree with broad, glossy fiddle shaped leaves of a light green color and beautiful tulip like flowers, allied to the Magnolias. 5 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

Liquidambar Styraciflua (Sweet Gum or Bilsted)—One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth, form round headed or tapering; leaves resemble somewhat those of the maple, but are star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turn-

ing to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; bark corky. Beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly handsome and striking in autumn. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00 each; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.50 each.

Larix Europea (European Larch)—A native of the Alps of the south of Europe. An elegant, rapid growing pyramidal tree; valuable for timber; small branches drooping. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each.

Larix Europea Pendulu (Weeping European Larch)—One of the most picturesque weeping trees. The branches spread and droop irregularly, assuming curious forms. 5 to 6 feet, \$2.00 each.

Magnolia Macrophylla (Great Leaved Magnolia)—This we consider one of the greatest lawn ornaments and should be planted on every well arranged lawn. The leaves are two feet in length and white beneath. Flowers, when full blown, 8 to 10 inches in diameter; appearing in June. Very rare, 8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$2.50 each.

Magnolia Tripetala (Umbrella Tree)—A hardy, medium sized tree, with immense leaves and large, white flowers; appearing in June. 8 to 10 feet, 75 cents each; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each.

Magnolia Accuminati (Cucumber Magnolia)—A tall, growing tree, leaves 6 to 9 inches long and bluish green, flowers yellow tinted with purple; fruit resembles a cucumber. 8 to 10 feet, 50 cents each; 10 to 12 feet, 75 cents each.

Magnolia Speciosa (Showy Flowered Magnolia)—Shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree; flowers white and purple; foliage glossy and massive. The flowers remain on the tree longer than those of any other variety. These qualities, combined with its hardiness, render it a most valuable sort. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25 each.

Magnolia Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia)—Shrub-like in form, but becoming a fair sized tree; foliage large and glossy; flowers purple and white. 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.50.

Morus Downing (Downing Mulberry)—Ever-bearing; a fine ornamental tree; bears fine black fruit. Price, 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each.

Morus Alba—A native of China. Tree small and of slender, rapid growth. Fruit pinkish white. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each.

Morus Tartarica Pendula (Weeping Russian Mulberry)—Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees. \$1.25.

Pyrus Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)—A fine, hardy tree, of medium size, erect stem and pinnate foliage covered from July until Winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries; very ornamental for the lawn. 5 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

Platanus Occidentalis (American Plane Tree)—A rapid growing tree, with large, green leaves. It is a fine tree for street planting and makes a very pretty sight when it is shedding its bark. This characteristic makes it free from insect pests. 5 to 8 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Platanus, Orientalis (Oriental Plane Tree)—Similar to Occidentalis, but leaves more deeply cut; extensively used for street and park planting. 5 to 8 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Populus Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar)—A rapid growing tree, attaining a height of one hundred feet with spire-like outline; foliage deep green; very essential in landscape gardening to destroy the monotonous appearance caused by other trees. 5 to 8 feet, 40 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, 75 cents each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Populus Bollenna (Bollena Poplar)—Resembles Lombardy in its growth; foliage dark green above and silvery green underneath; one of the best silver leaved trees. 5 to 8 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Populus Monilifera (Carolina Poplar)—Most rapid growing tree of spreading habit, with deep green serrated foliage; especially adapted to large cities, where it makes very fast growth and resists gas and smoke. 5 to 8 feet, 40 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, 75 cents each; \$8.00 per dozen.

Populus Aurea (Golden Poplar)—We consider this the most valuable of the Poplar family and would recommend it to those who want quick results, and have not the patience to wait for the development of the slower growing deciduous trees. 5 to 8 feet, 50 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Ptelea, Trifoliata (Hop Tree)—A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth and shrubby habit; beautiful white flowers in June and hop-like seeds in autumn; very desirable for the lawn. 5 to 6 feet, 50 cents each; selected stock, 75 cents each.

Prunus Padus (European Bird Cherry)—A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

Pyrus Malus Parkmanni (Flowering Crab)—Habit dwarf, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double dark rose, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A fine variety. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents each.

Quercus Palustris (Pin Oak)—A tall growing tree, of drooping habit; foliage deep green, changing to scarlet yellow in autumn. A very desirable tree for street planting. 3 to 4 feet, 30 cents each; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each.

Quercus Alba (American White Oak)—One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00 each; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.75 each.

Quercus Robur (English Oak)—The Royal Oak of England. 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents; 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50.

Robinia Pseudacacia (Yellow Locust)—A medium sized tree, possessing graceful foliage, with a beautiful tint of green and white flowers which grow in racemes. Price, 6 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25 each.

Rhus, Cotinus (Purple Fringe)—A very curious tree, with masses of purplish flowers. When covered with dew, it resembles a cloud of smoke. It is sometimes called smoke tree. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents.

Salix, Laurifolia (Laurel Leaf Willow)—A medium sized tree of great merit, of rounded form, foliage deep green, resembling very much the handsome Broad Leaf Laurel. It makes a strong and handsome hedge and very useful for hiding unsightly places. Can be kept pruned back to any size you may desire. 5 to 6 feet, 35 cents each; extra selected stock, 75 cents each.

Salix Ramulosa Aurea (Golden Barked Willow)—A novel and distinct variety of the well known Babylonian Willow with bright golden bark in winter. 5 to 6 feet, 35 cents each; extra selected stock, 75 cents each.

Tilia Europea (European Linden)—A variety of neat and compact habit; leaves are much larger than our native sorts. A fine tree for street planting. 5 to 8 feet. 75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each; \$12.00 per dozen.

Tilia, Americana (American Linden)—A native tree with large leaves and a profusion of yellow flowers in early summer, desirable for lawn or avenue. 5 to 8 feet, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per dozen; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Salix Pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow)—A variety of the Goat Willow or common Sallow. Grafted five to seven feet high upon the Comewell stock, it forms, without any trimming, an exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and thriving in all soils, it is probably more widely disseminated than any of the finer ornamental trees. 50c.

Salix Wisconsin Weeping—Of drooping habit and hardier than Babylonica. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold. 50c.

Salisburia, Adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Tree)—A tree from Japan, combining in its characteristics the Conifer and deciduous tree. The tree is of medium size, beautiful, fern-like

foliage, resembling a maiden hair fern. Rare and elegant. 5 to 6 feet, 75 cents each; 6 to 7 feet, \$1.00 each.

Sophora Japonica (Pagoda Tree)—A beautiful hardy tree, well known in Japan, but rare in this country. Hardy even in the Northern States, and easily grown. Compact habit; young wood, dark green; soft, delicate colored foliage. Flowers pea shaped, creamy white, in large panicles, appearing in great profusion in August when few hardy trees or shrubs are in bloom. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

Ulmus Campestris (English Elm)—An erect, lofty tree, of rapid compact growth, with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American and darker colored bark. The branches project from the trunk almost at right angles, giving the tree a noble appearance. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cents each; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each.

Ulmus Belgica—A fine variety of large size, rapid growth, and fine spreading shape. Valuable for street planting. 5 to 7 feet, 75 cents each; 8 to 12 feet, \$1.25 each.

Ulmus Camperdown pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm)—Grafted 5 to 7 feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zizzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure, \$1.00 each.

Virgilia Lutea (Yellow Wood)—One of the finest American trees. Of moderate growth, broadly rounded head, foliage compact like that of the Robina, and of a light green color, turning to a warm yellow in autumn; flowers pea shaped, white, sweet scented, appearing in June in great profusion, in long drooping racemes covering the trees. 5 to 7 feet, 50 cents each; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

NOTICE—Our space being limited we are listing the Hardy Flowering Shrubs which are generally used and which give general satisfaction. We can supply, however, all the different Hardy Shrubs under cultivation and should there be any not listed herein that you need we will gladly give you prices upon application to do so.

Flowering shrubs are especially adapted to add finishing touches and cause a blending between the trees and lawns, or for massing in ornamental groups on small grounds. They present a much greater variety in form, size and color than the trees. Among them we have the most beautiful colors and variegations of foliage, the most beautiful grace of outline and the greatest variety of form and colors of blossoms, coming on more or less from the earliest spring to late summer or early autumn, which afford material for the most beautiful effects. Being small, they will give a much greater number of forms and color on places of limited size than can be obtained from the use of trees. Two methods of planting are commonly practiced: first, the grouping of many flowering varieties into one mass, whereby some kinds may be in bloom at all times from April

to November; and second, the arrangement of large masses of one species or variety together, so as to produce very marked effect. The former will generally give the most satisfaction on small grounds, but on places of considerable extent the most pleasing results will be obtained by planting many specimens of one kind in a group.

Aralia Spinosa (Angelica Tree)—A small tree that gives sub-tropical effect to gardens on account of its compound leaves, greenish or white flowers.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.

Andromeda Floribunda—Flowers in the greatest profusion in large white panicles of delicate wax-like blossoms over dense, dark masses of evergreen foliage. The flower spikes are formed in the fall, giving the plants the appearance of being in bloom all winter. A choice and very beautiful variety. It is used for the same purposes that rhododendrons are, and in connection with them, in the finest landscape work. \$1.50 each; extra size plants, each, \$2.00.

Andromeda Japonica—A superb species from

Japan. Very similar to *Floribunda*, but with very smooth, glossy foliage; a more erect grower, but flowers instead of being erect are pendulous. \$1.00 each; selected plants, \$1.50 each.

Berberis Thunbergi (Thunberg's Barberry)—A dwarf spreading specie, with small white flowers in May, followed with an abundance of deep scarlet berries, which color they maintain all winter. The foliage in summer is of a beautiful shade of green, changing to a beautiful reddish yellow in autumn. Can be planted with good results singly or in clumps.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen. Selected specimens, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Berberis, Purpurea (Purple Leaved Barberry)—A very desirable plant for the lawn. Foliage of violet purple color, very effective when contrasted with the lighter foliage of other plants.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen. Selected specimens, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Berberis Vulgaris (European Barberry)—A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with orange scarlet fruit.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen. Selected specimens, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Cydonia Pyrus Japonica (Japan Quince)—The Japan Quince ranks among our choicest shrubs. As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive. Their large, brilliant, blossoms are among the first in spring, and they appear in great profusion, covering every branch and twig. The foliage is of bright green and has a leathery appearance. When planted as a hedge plant it is very ornamental. Price, 30 cents each; selected stock, 50 cents each.

Cornus Mascula (Cornelian Cherry)—A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring before the leaves appear, followed by red berries. Price 35 cents each.

Cornus, Mascula Variegata (Variegated Cornelian Cherry)—The variegation of this variety is pure white. One of the prettiest variegated shrubs in cultivation. Price, 40 cents each.

Cornus Sanguinean (Red Barked Dogwood)—A strong growing shrub, with clusters of fine white flowers, and its blood red bark enlivens either summer or winter landscape. Can be used to good effect in grouping. We have an exceedingly choice assortment. Price, each, 30 cents. Selected stock, 50 cents.

Calycanthus, Floridas (Sweet Shrub)—An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers. Leaves soft, downy beneath. Flowers double and chocolate color, produced all along the branches. Price 30 cents.

Corylus Atropurpurea (Purple Leaved Filbert)—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; very distinct.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.

Clethra Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush)—A small shrub of dark green foliage, having a

profusion of white flowers in midsummer, followed by clusters of deep red berries. Very fragrant. 35 cents each.

Deutzia Crenata, Flora Pleno Rosea (Double Pink Deutzia)—Exquisite flowers of double rosette shape, tinged with soft pink, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester—A choice new sort. The flowers are double, white, tinged outside with pink, and open a week earlier than those of other sorts. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Deutzia Gracilis (Dwarf Deutzia)—The beauty of the family and one of the best shrubs in our entire list. It forms a low, round bush, covered in early summer with the most graceful wreaths of pure white single flowers. 2 to 3 feet stocky plants, 50 cents each.

Diervilla (Weigela)—A shrub of erect habit while young, spreading and drooping with age. Flowers all shades of colors, from white to red; trumpet shaped. The Weigelas bloom in June after the lilacs are gone.

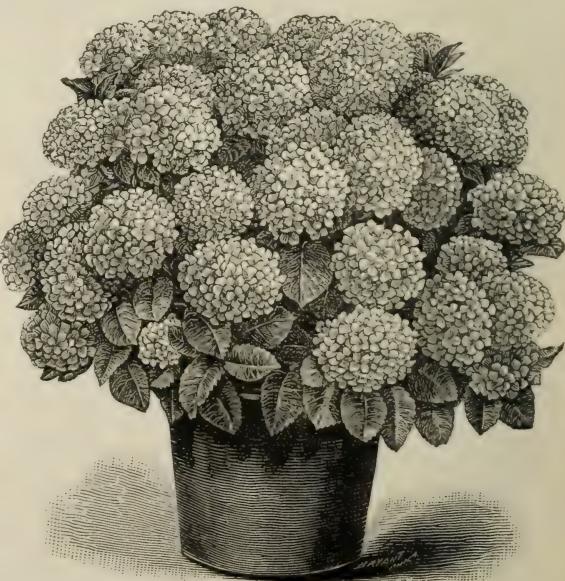
Price 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 feet, each, 50 cents; \$5.00 per dozen.

Diervilla Candida—A new, valuable sort that bears large white flowers profusely in June and continues blooming sparingly until fall. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Diervilla Nana Variegata—Dwarf with clearly defined variegation of green, yellow and pink in its leaves, flowers delicate rose and pink. Effective and useful. One of the most ornamental variegated leaved shrubs. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Deutzia Crenata Candidissima—A new and handsome specie, with very large double flowers, pure white. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Diervilla Rosea—Bears beautiful rose colored flowers thickly in June. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.



HYDRANGEA.

✓ **Hydrangea P. G. (Tree Form)**—Fine specimen plants, trained to tree shape with about 3 feet of straight stem and nice shaped heads. Should bloom profusely the first year. 75 cents each; 7.00 per dozen; selected plants, \$1.00 each.

Eleagnus Longipes (Japan Oleaster)—Beautiful silvery foliage, laden with fruit; the bush is highly ornamental and the fact that the leaves remain fresh till late in the autumn gives it additional value.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.

Echchorda Grandiflora (Pearl Bush)—A fine shrub, producing large white flowers in May; one of the finest shrubs of its season.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.

Forsythia Suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell)—An almost evergreen shrub of sprawling habits, covered in spring before the leaves appear with handsome yellow flowers. Very conspicuous. Price, 30 cents each; selected plants, 75 cents each.

Forsythia Viridissima—A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark deep green, flowers yellow, very early in spring. Price, 30 cents each; selected plants, 75 cents each.

✓ **Hydrangea, P. G.**—This is one of the showiest shrubs in cultivation. It bears a profusion of white flowers one foot in length, changing to pink in autumn from midsummer until destroyed by frost. At least six plants of this very valuable shrub should be in every yard. It can be used to accomplish many purposes on the lawn. It is very often employed for hedging purposes, for which it is an admirable plant, a magnificent sight to behold when in full bloom. Requires severe pruning early in Spring. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet in height, for immediate effect, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

✓ **Hydrangea, quercifolia (Oak Leaved Hydrangea)**—Large leaves lobed like those of the oak, and downy underneath. Fine, 50 cents each; selected specimens, 75 cents each.

✓ **Hydrangea, rosea**—A red flowering variety of Thomas Hogg. 50 cents each; selected specimens, 75 cents each.

Halesia Tetrapetra (Silver Bell)—A beautiful large shrub, with pretty white bell-shaped flowers in May; it is distinguished by its four winged fruit, which is from one to two inches long.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.

Hibiscus (Althea or Rose of Sharon)—The Altheas are fine growing and flowering shrubs. They are very desirable on account of coming into bloom late in the summer, when most other trees and shrubs are not in bloom. The beautiful colors of the different varieties contrast admirably with each other.

Hibiscus Syriacus Boule de Feu—Strong growing plant, with large double flowers of a beautiful violet red color; blossoms late.

Hibiscus Totus Albus (White Flowering Althea)—Single, pure white flowers; very fine.

Hibiscus Flore Pleno (Variegated Leaved Double Purple Flowering Althea).

Hibiscus Syriacus Jeanne D'Arc—Fine new variety. Pure white and very double flowers.

Hibiscus Syriacus Leopoldii—Large blush pink, double flowers.

Hibiscus Purpurea (Single Purple Althea)—Common Rose of Sharon.



SWEET PEPPER BUSH.

Price for any variety of Althea enumerated above, 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; dozen, \$2.50. 4 to 5 feet, selected specimens, 50 cents each.

Hamamelis Japonica (Japan Witch Hazel)—A most beautiful shrub, with darker leaves and more elegant habit than the American type. It makes a choice specimen of low, close growth, and is always attractive. The yellow flowers appear in curious shape just before winter sets in. Price 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents each.

Kerria Japonica (Japan Corchorus)—A shrub with slender green branches and globular yellow flowers from July to October. Price, 35 cents each.

Kalmia Latifolia (American or Mountain Laurel)—A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink flowers in spring, requires same treating as the Rhododendron. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; selected specimens, \$1.50 each. See cut on next page.

Kamia Augustifolia—Has narrower leaves and darker pink flowers; contrasts nicely with Latifolia. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each; selected specimens, \$1.50 each.

Lonicera (Fragrantissima)—Blooms very early in the Spring sometimes before the snow disappears. Very valuable for early bloom. Price, 30c. each; \$3.00 per doz.

Lonicera Tartarica (Red Tartarian)—Pink flowers which contrast admirably with the foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Lonicera Alba (White Tartarian)—Similar to the preceding, but has creamy white flowers, sometimes delicately marked with pink. Price, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Mahonia Aquifolia (Holly Leaved Mahonia)—A native species of medium size, with pur-



AMERICAN OR MOUNTAIN LAUREL.

plish, prickly leaves and showy bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries; its handsome deep green, glossy foliage and neat habit render it very popular for decorative planting. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents.

Mahonia Japonica—Large, distinct. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents.

Prunus, Japonica Flore albo pleno (Double White Almond)—Produces beautiful double white flowers in May. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents; \$3.00 per dozen.

Prunus, Japonica Rubro pleno (Double Pink Almond)—Beautiful small shrub, bearing in the spring before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set on twig.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Philadelphus, Coronarius (Mock Orange)—Strong growing, rounded habit, rich green foliage. Flowers pure white and very fragrant. Price, 2 to 3 feet plants, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen. Selected specimens, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Philadelphus Grandiflorus (Large Flowered Syringa)—Has very showy large flowers, slightly fragrant.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each. Selected specimens, 75 cents each.

Philadelphus Folis Aureis (Golden Leaved Syringa)—A very pretty plant of medium size, of golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season. Valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with other shrubs. Price, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

Prunus, Pissardi (Purple Plum)—The finest purple leaved tree or shrub. The foliage when young is crimson, turning to deep purple in autumn, which color it retains until the leaves fall in winter. Very desirable for contrasting. Flowers single, white, covering the tree. Transplants easily and is worthy of a place on every lawn. Price, 40 cents each; selected specimens, \$1.00 each.

Persica Alba Plena (Double White Flowered Peach)—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb. Perfectly hardy. Price, 40 cents each.

Persica Rosea Plena (Double Rose Flowered

Peach)—Flowers double, pale rose colored, like small roses. Very pretty. Price, 40 cents each.

Pyrus Angustifolia (Bechtel's Double-Flowering American Crab)—One of the most beautiful of the many fine varieties of flowering crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. 75 cents each.

Rudebeckia, Golden Glow (or Summer Chrysanthemum)—A large, showy plant, attaining in good soil a height of 6 to 8 feet the same season planted. Flowers three and one-half inches in diameter, double, well formed, and of a deep golden yellow color, resembling yellow Chrysanthemums, and borne on long stems



PYRUS JAPONICA.

which render them suitable for cutting. Plants bloom profusely from July until September. One of the best novelties in hardy flowering plants. Price, 25 cents; large clumps, 50 cents each.

Ribes Sanguineum (Crimson Flowering Currant)—Deep red flowers in early spring. 35 cents each.

Ribes Aureum (Yellow Flowering Currant)—Shining, glaucous leaves; yellow flowers. 35 cents each.

Rhodotypos Kerrioides (White Kerria)—Very ornamental shrub from Japan, with handsome foliage and large white flowers. Last of May, succeeded by numerous small black fruit. 30 cents each; selected specimens, 75 cents each.

Rhus Laciniata (Cut Leaved Sumach)—A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut foliage resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous beneath, and turning to a rich red in autumn. 50 cents each.

Rhus Glabra (Smooth Sumach)—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage. 40 cents each.

Spirea Vanhouttii—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas. Habit graceful and drooping. Completely covered with panicles of pure white flowers. A handsome sight when in full bloom. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; selected specimens, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spirea Reveesi—Covered in Spring with clusters of pure white flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spirea Opulifolia Aurea, Golden Leaved—An interesting variety of distinctly yellow foliage, flowers white. One of the most effective shrubs on the lawn. 3 to 4 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spirea Prunifolia, Bridal Wreath—One of the earliest blooming kinds. Flowers double white. 2 to 3 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spirea Eumalda—A Japanese species of dwarf habit and covered in mid-summer and autumn with bright, rose colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; selected specimens, 50 cents each.

Spirea Thunbergii—One of the most charming of all low growing shrubs. Foliage of fine, feathery appearance, taking beautiful tints in autumn. One of the earliest and freest bloomers. 2 to 2 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Spirea Collosa Alba (Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea)—A bushy flowering variety of dwarf, bushy habit; keeps in flower all summer; a valuable small shrub. 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; selected specimens, 75 cents each.

Spirea Anthony Waterer—A fine new dwarf Spirea with dark crimson flowers, darker than Spirea Bumalda. One of the finest shrubs of recent years. 40 cents each.

Tamarix Chinesis—A vigorous upright grower with delicate foliage of a lively green color; flowers rose colored in September.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.



SPIREA—ANTHONY WATERER.

Viburnum Plicatum (Japan Snow Ball)—A beautiful flowering shrub; the flower clusters, which are produced all over the bush, are spherical in form and of the purest white, with beautiful crimped, dark green foliage. Price, 2 to 3 feet plants, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Spirea Collosa (Fortune's Spirea)—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows freely and blooms nearly all summer; fine; 40 cents each.

Spirea Robusta—A superior variety of vigorous growth; flowers pure white, borne in clusters. Blooms in June and September. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each.

Spirea Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea)—A neat, compact, new sort, with large fragrant blue flower-clusters; young shoots spring up freely and flower the first season. 1 to 2 feet, 30 cents each; 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

Sambucus Aurea (Golden Elder)—Very desirable for contrasting. Foliage of a beautiful golden yellow. 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen; selected stock, 40 cents each.

Tamarix Africana—Handsome foliage, upright habit; flowers in May.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each.

Viburnum Opulus (Cranberry Tree)—The common name is from the fine red berries which follow its handsome, white, midsummer flowers.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Viburnum Opulus Sterilis (Guelder Rose)—The beautiful old sort so generally esteemed. 2 to 3 feet, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

Syringa, Lilac, alba grandiflora—Very large, white flowers. 50 cents each.



LILAC.

Syringa Abel Carriere—Large double bluish flowers. Under side of petal pinkish tinge. A choice new variety. 50 cents each.

Syringa, Albert the Good—Extra fine large, dark purple flowers. 50 cents each.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

These are among the finest of all hardy plants for bedding. All are exceedingly graceful, with large and plumy flower heads. If intermingled with the flowering shrubs they show off to good advantage.

Eulalia Arundo Donax Variegata—Foliage creamy white and green. 35 cents each.

Eulalia Gracillima—The narrow green leaves have a conspicuous white midrib. 35 cents each.

Eulalia Japonica Striata—Green leaves striped with white. 30 cents each.

Eulalia Japonica Zebra—In this the yellow stripes run across the leaves. 30 cents each.

Yucca Filamentosa—Adam's Needle. Covered with bell shaped flowers forming a perfect pyramid. Valuable for rockwork. 30 cents each.

RHODODENDRONS.

The most showy of all the flowering shrubs when in bloom and during the winter on account of its dark green leaves. The Rhododendron succeeds best in a rather moist, fibrous soil, but does well in almost any kind if it is made porous—not too dry—and if the plants are sheltered from the burning sun during the winter. While young, especially, pine bough or some other protection should be put around them to keep the leaves from burning and keep off the drying winds. The number of varieties offered is very large, but a comparatively small number of them are hardy in our northern climate. Our list is comprised of the best varieties for general planting.

Ablum Elegans—Very large, white.

Brandyanum—Bright cherry.

Candidissimum—Pure white.

Everestianum—Rosy lilac, crimped.

Giganteum—Large, rosy, crimson.

Gloriosum, Waterers—Large blush.

Curieanum—Dark rosy lilac, large.

Daisy Rand—Deep crimson.

Caractacus—Rich purplish crimson.

Maximum Albus—Large white.

Michael Waterer—Very beautiful, late crimson.

Chas. Bagley—Cherry red, fine truss and habit.

Grandiflorum—Rosy crimson.

Purpureum Elegans—Fine purple.

J. R. Trumpey—Late, rosy crimson.

Chas. Dickens—Dark scarlet.

Chas. Summer—Rose and light purple.

Mrs. Milner—Rich crimson, very fine.

Prices for any of the varieties heretofore named: 12 to 18 inches, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per dozen.

We can supply large native Rhododendrons that will run from 3 to 7 ft. in height and are nicely branched in every respect. When planted in clumps at an entrance they make a most desirable effect and for a shady situation where one cannot grow grass or practically make anything grow, they are just the thing to plant and hide away the bare ground. We can only furnish these in carload lots. If in need of Native Rhododendrons write us for prices.

AZALEAS.

Unlike the Rhododendron they are mostly deciduous, and their blossoming in May and June is always the grand event of the season. This family of plants is most useful in that their many graceful forms and attractive flowers, and the many ways they can be manipulated in the creation of landscape effects, makes them indispensable in all properly arranged lawn decoration.



AZALEA GHENT (PONTICA ALZEA)

This species is unequalled for brilliancy and variety of color. Although usually hardy they

are finer if given some protection in winter.

Admiral de Ruyten—Dark Rose.

Alba lutea grandiflora—Large white and yellow.

Anna Van Houtte—Rich pink.

Anna Louisa—Fine yellow.

Atrorubrum—Darkest red.

Auguste Michelynck—Soft rose.

Counsil Pecher—Lively rose.

Ernest Bach—Bright salmon.

Aurora—Rose orange.

Blondin—Fine white color.

Cardinal—Rose color.

Charles Baumann—Blush red.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each. Selected specimens, \$2.00 each.

Azalea Molis (Japanese Azalea)—Of dwarf habit and larger flowers than the Ghents, are of the best of the Azalea family, and is now largely planted.

Alphonse Lavellee—Bright orange.

Baron Edmund de Rothschild—Red with yellow.

Chevalier de Reali—White with orange.

Comte de Gomer—Rose.

Madame Legrelle d' Hanis—Rose.

Price, strong 2 feet plants, 75 cents each; selected specimens, \$1.50 each.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

(*Ligustrum Ovalifolium*.)

Hedge plants are used for two purposes, to serve as a boundary line that shall be more natural and ornamental than a stone wall or fence, and as a protection from animal and other trespassers; and if either of these is a necessity, a well kept hedge of California Privet serves a very good purpose. It is a neat, compact shrub, that stands pruning perhaps quite as well as anything we have for hedging purposes.

Price, 15 to 18-inch plants, 75 cents per dozen; \$4.00 per hundred; 2 to 3 feet plants, \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.50 per 100.

3 to 4 feet stocky plants, 15 cents each; \$1.25 per dozen; \$10.00 per hundred.

4 to 5 feet, large, stocky plants that will make a hedge at once, 25 cents each; dozen, \$2.50; 100, \$14.00.

We have large 5 to 6 feet, 4-year-old, well-developed, stocky specimens, at 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Evergreen Trees.

Evergreen trees are indispensable in some features of ornamental planting. They are especially valuable for screens and wind breaks, for a background against which to group trees with beautifully colored leaves or branches and for winter protection. We limit our list to the description of only the most beautiful and these succeed under a wide range

PICEA—Including Hemlock and Spruce

Picea Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—A popular variety. Makes a very dense, compact hedge. Very desirable for a firm hedge to take the place of a fence.

Prices for trees 2 feet in height, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$20.00 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, 75 cents each; \$6.00 per doz.; \$50.00 per 100. Selected 5 to 6 feet trees for specimen, planting, clumping and immediate effect, \$8.00 each.

Picea Alba (White Spruce)—Compact pyramidal form, of greater symmetry than that of the Norway spruce. Very hardy.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Picea Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)—Very fine, graceful and ornamental, with fine, smooth, rich foliage, making a beautiful hedge, but not as strong a one as the Norway. It is especially graceful.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each; \$7.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each; \$8.00 per dozen. Selected, 5 to 6 feet, specimen trees, of handsome form, \$5.00 each.

Picea Inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce)—The most singular and useful weeping evergreen and one of the best for general use and for producing fanciful effects. If allowed its entire freedom its assumes a great variety of forms, bending and droop-

ing, or sprawling in grotesque shapes, no two Evergreens may be transplanted at almost any season of the year, but great care needs to be taken that the roots do not become dry by exposure to sun and winds, and if possible a moist day should be selected. Evergreens, like all other trees and shrubs, must have an abundance of plant food.



PICEA PUNGENS.

specimens being alike. 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.00 each.

Picea Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir)—Medium size, but of symmetrical form and majestic growth. Horizontal branches with large, massive, dark green foliage, glaucous, producing a rich and delicate effect. Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50 each.

Picea Pungens, Glauca Kostri (Colorado Blue) Spruce—One of the hardiest and beautiful of all the spruces, and is rapidly taking a prominent place among the evergreens. It is of compact habit, with an abundance of foliage of a very handsome bluish tint, retaining its color throughout the year. Very valuable for grouping purposes and should have a prominent place on every lawn. Without doubt the choicest of all the evergreen species.

Price, 15 to 18 inches, \$1.00 each; 18 to 24 inches, \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 feet, \$2.50 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$4.00 each; 4 to 5 feet, \$7.00 each; selected specimens, \$10 each.

Picea Concolor (Concolor Spruce)—One of the hardiest and most beautiful evergreens. Tree of graceful stately habit. Large, broad silvery green foliage. A rare and exceedingly choice variety.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, \$2.00 each; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.00 each.

Picea balsamea (Balm of Gilead Fir)—Very hardy; foliage silvery underneath.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

JUNIPERUS. (Juniper.)

Juniperus Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. Very desirable for lawn planting. Its beauty and hardiness make it a general favorite. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each.

Juniperus alba variegata (Silver Variegated Juniper)—Variegated glaucous green and pure white foliage. Distinct and fine. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

Juniperus aurea prostrata (Golden Prostrate Juniper)—A beautiful dwarf trailing variety, bright golden foliage; very effective. Spreading habit. Hardy and fine. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50 each.

Juniperus Sinensis (Chinese Juniper)—One of the most desirable, forming a handsome dense shrub, with branches somewhat pendulous and dark green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

RETINOSPORA. (Japan Cypress.)

Retinosporo Plumosa Aurea (Golden Retinospora)—This is a most interesting family of evergreens of dwarf habit, and particularly suited to small places. The Golden Retinospora is one of the handsomest evergreens that can be planted on the lawn. 2 to 3 feet trees, 75 cents each.

Retinosporo Squarrosa—An exquisite Japanese form, with steel-colored foliage, which is very fine and feathery; it displays many

shades of color during the season and is largely used and can be closely pruned into any shape, associating with all the other dwarf evergreens.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents each.

Retinosporo pisifera (Pea fruited Retinosporo)—Beautiful tree, with delicate branches and fine feathery foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

Retinosporo Plumosa (Plume like Retinosporo)—Graceful habit and delicate glaucous foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00

THUJA. (The Arbor Vitae.)

Thuja, Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae)—One of the most desirable evergreen hedge plants, of very attractive appearance. Although a fast grower, it can be kept trimmed to any height desired.

Price, 2 to 3 feet, 30 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen; \$22.00 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen; \$30.00 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; \$40.00 per 100.

Thuja Siberica (Siberian Arbor Vitae)—Exceedingly hardy, of rather slow growth, conical in form, compact and symmetrical. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Thuja Globosa (Globe Headed Arbor Vitae)—Very dense and dwarf, forming a round ball without any trimming or training, distinct, hardy and popular. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Thuja Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae)—Of dwarf habit, globular form, dense growth, foliage of lively yellowish green. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

Thuja Orientalis Aurea (Geo. Peabody Arbor Vitae)—Very hardy, beautiful and showy, of dwarf, compact habit, foliage of a rich, bright golden color. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

PINUS. (Pines.)

Pinus, Austriaca (Austrian Pine)—A very remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

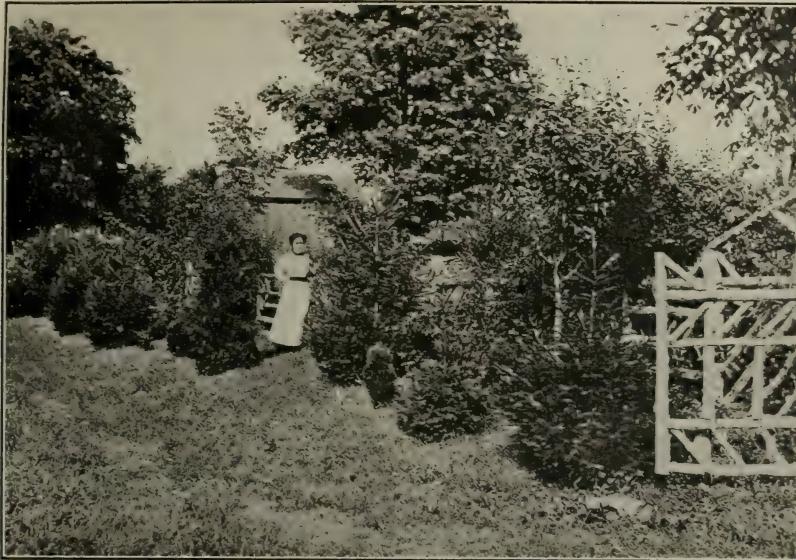
Pinus Sylvestris (Scotch Pine)—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen; 3 to 4 feet, 75 cents each; \$7.50 per dozen.

Pinus strobus (White Pine)—The most ornamental of all our native pines. Foliage light, delicate and silvery green. Flourishes in poorest of soils. 2 to 3 feet, each, 50 cents; per dozen, \$5.00; 3 to 4 feet, each, 75 cents; per dozen, \$7.50.

Pinus Mugho (Dwarf Hugo Pine)—A very distinct species; foliage short, stiff and twisted, and thickly distributed over the branches. Does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground.

Price, 1 to 2 feet, 50 cents each; \$5.00 per dozen.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING



VIEW OF LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

From our everyday intercourse with gentlemen who are either laying out new grounds or seeking to amend errors in design formerly committed, we are enabled to perceive that sound and useful information is greatly wanting on the subject of Landscape Gardening, and that to this defect are mainly attributable the deformities so lamentably frequent. We feel certain that other landscape gardeners will bear us out in the assertion that their services are more employed to remedy irregularities which have been fallen into for want of due consideration and enlightenment, than to furnish entirely new designs. The difficulty and expense of rectifying such errors can scarcely be over-estimated. It is wisely ordained that while a truly beautiful object will yield a permanent and increasing delight, everything of a contrary nature is certain, at some period or other, to pall and disgust the mind. As far as our own observation has ex-

tended, and we have reason to believe that it is a fair criterion of the real facts of the case, there is no want of appreciation among the classes for whom this work is formed. Most persons are able to admire a chaste and beautiful landscape improvement when they see it. What is rather required, is something or some one to develop and guide their taste, and direct them to fitting objects. On these accounts, and as a humble but earnest effort to supply these demands, we have in our employ practical men who have been carefully trained in the art. We respectfully request our patrons to consult us in reference to any landscape work which they may have under consideration. Quite frequently we are requested to advise the proper way to prune trees, shrubs, etc., and we find it a very difficult question to answer intelligently. Individual trees and shrubs require pruning characteristic of itself. We will gladly send our experienced men to your place to perform this work for you in a thorough manner.

THE BABY RAMBLER

Or CRIMSON RAMBLER in Bush Form.

EVERBLOOMING FROM JUNE UNTIL LATE FROSTS.

120 Individual Flowers Have Been Counted on a Single Panicle.

No introduction to the floral world ever made so great a success as the Crimson Rambler Rose. It has been planted by the millions in all parts of the country, and up to this time has never been equalled as a hardy, brilliant and strikingly handsome climber.

Its weak points, however, were the shortness

of its blooming season, and its adaptability as a climber only. With this elegant rose as a type of perfection it was natural that every effort to improve it would be the desire and life work of the Horticulturists throughout the world. That which invariably takes generations to accomplish has been brought about

in a comparatively short time, being the introduction of the Baby Rambler.

This beautiful acquisition originated at Orleans, France, and is a crossing of Crimson Rambler and Glorie des Polyanthus. Fortunately it preserves the flowering qualities of the latter, and retains the color and large panicles of the Crimson Rambler.

The foliage is of a fine polished dark green, and is never attacked by insects or fungus. It blooms in clusters and is very continuous. The time of blooming of the first umbel is not ended when the adjacent branches are ready to open with a considerable number of flowers, so that the period of blooming is not interrupted until after severe frosts. This rose will be very popular on account of the formation of the clusters, being covered with flowers the whole Summer and will be especially valuable for culture in pots.

The Winter of 1903-1904 was the most severe experienced here in many years. The plants stood out in our nurseries here, during all that winter, without any protection whatever. Spring found these bushes alive to the tips of their branches. We have no hesitation in saying that the bushes of Dwarf Perpetual Crimson Rambler are perfectly hardy and vigorous. The plants grow 24 to 30 inches high. We can supply dormant field-grown plants.

The Rose is a Prize Winner, having taken the following prizes:

At Paris, in May, the Grand Silver Medal; in November Certificate of Merit of First Class by the National Horticultural Society of France; at London in April, Certificate of Merit of First Class by the Royal Horticultural Society of London; at London in June, Certificate

of Merit of First Class by National Rose Society of England; at Orleans, France, in August, judged and rated by the Horticultural Society of Orleans and Lorient, Gold Medal—Highest Prize; at St. Louis, Mo. Exposition, 1904, Gold Medal—Highest Prize.

Price, strong, field-grown, dormant plants, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen.

NOTE—Place your order for Baby Rambler early as our stock is limited.



BABY RAMBLER.



Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses.



(*Rosa Damascena Hybrida*.)

More people appreciate the beauty and value of the Rose than of any other flower but comparatively few succeed in growing it to its greatest perfection. It succeeds best in a deep, rich soil, rather moist, and of somewhat a clayey nature. More persons fail in growing the Rose, from not making the soil rich enough than from any other cause. Perhaps the best line of treatment is to spade the bed 18 to 24 inches deep, working in fine rotted cow manure and leaf mould to the full depth, and ev-

ery fall banking up against each plant with rich stable manure, for protection. In the spring, this manure should be spread on the surface of the bed and spaded in, and if the soil is not too thin and dry a good growth and an abundance of blossoms will result. **Pruning:** In pruning, the work may be done either in the fall or in March, the latter time being generally preferred for this work. The bushes should be so pruned as to obtain a limited number of as strong canes as possible, the stronger the canes the larger will be the flowers.

STANDARD

Price for any of the standard varieties here-
ater named, two-year-old plants, 25 cents each;
\$2.00 per dozen; three-year-old plants, each, 35
cents; dozen, \$3.50.

Baroness Rothschild—Deep rose, white tinted; flower very large, fragrant. No rose bed is complete without it.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink; large and fine form; produced on strong stems.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color; good tough foliage; wood rather smooth. We ask special attention to this grand rose. The flowers are immense.

Gen. Jacqueminot—This reliable old rose is too well known to be given any lengthy description. Years of endeavor have failed to find a variety to surpass this grand old rose. Flowers very double and bright crimson.

VARIETIES.

American Beauty—This is perhaps the grandest and best known rose we have. It is a bushy grower, free bloomer; color a rich, rosy crimson, and beautifully veined.

Coquette Des Alps—Large, pure white flowers, sometimes tinged with pale bluish; very hardy and beautiful.

La France—One of the most beautiful constant blooming Hybrid Perpetual Roses. The flowers and buds are of immense size and especially fine form; a lovely shade of peach bloom, changing to rose, delightfully fragrant.

Anna De Diesbach—This superb variety is of a clear carmine color, large, full and cupped; vigorous growth and rich fragrance. Always in demand.

Ulrich Brunner—Bright cherry red; very large and full; strong grower.

Madame Plantier—Not a Hybrid Perpetual Rose, but perfectly hardy. One of the best white roses and should be among every collection.

Dinsmore—One of the finest bloomers. Highly recommended for garden planting on account of its hardiness and vigorous growth. Flowers are large and double; color, rich scarlet, very fragrant.

Margaret Dickson—This is unquestionably the finest Hybrid Perpetual white rose yet introduced. Should be included in every collection.

Magna Charta—Large, full and globular. Bright pink flowers. Can be relied upon as a standard sort. Very fragrant.

John Hopper—Rosy crimson, back of the Petal-lilac. Large and full and one of the best roses.

Marchioness of Londonderry—Flowers of great size, measuring five inches across, perfectly formed and carried on stout stems. Color, ivory white; free flowering; highly perfumed.

Marshal P. Wilder—Flowers large semi-globular, full, well formed; color cherry carmine.

Mabel Morrison—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. In all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothschild. A very valuable rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Madame Gabriel Luizet—Pink, distinct, very large, cupped.

Baron de Bonstetten—Rich, velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.

Mrs. R. G. Sherman Crawford—Color deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals, flowers large, of perfect imbricated form, and freely produced, flowering from early summer until late in autumn.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES.

This class of Roses can be wintered safely. All that is necessary is to give them the same protection as the Hardy Hybrids.

Prices for the following list of Tea Roses, one year, strong plants, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen; two year plants, 40 cents each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Colthilde Soupert—Medium size; very double and beautifully imbricated like an Aster; produced in clusters, pearly white, with rose like centers, a remarkably free and constant



bloomer of easy culture. One of the most valuable roses of recent introduction.

Jubilee—It is the finest dark red hardy garden rose yet introduced. A pure red in its deepest tone, shading to deep crimson red and velvety maroon red in the depths of the petals.

Clio—This variety is of very vigorous growth, and has large, handsome foliage. The flowers are flesh color, shaded to the center with rosy pink, they are very large, of fine globular form, and freely produced.

Glorie Lyonase—This grand rose is a pale shade of chamois, or salmon yellow, deepest in center, and sometimes passing to rich, creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; the flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses and are large and full and delightfully sweet.



KAI SERIN AUGUSTA ROSES.

Meteor—Rich, dark, velvety crimson, retaining its color well; a constant bloomer; healthy, with no tendency to mildew.

Bride—A sport from Catherine Mermet. Pure white, large, fine form, very fragrant, free bloomer.

Bridesmaid—A new sort, which has proved a valuable acquisition; it is a sport of Mermet and is similar to that admirable variety in every respect, save in color, it being a deeper and clearer pink.

Kaiserin Augusta—An extra fine white variety, faintly blended with cream color; very large; full and double, almost perfect in form and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded. Its fragrance is a combination of tea and magnolia, and is very delightful and distinct from that of any other variety. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free flowering; without doubt the freest blooming rose yet introduced.

Madam Cochet—The queen of all pink garden roses. Magnificent, large, full and double flowers. Delightfully fragrant.

Perle des Jardins—Clear yellow, free bloomer, very fragrant, one of the best of Teas.

Mad. Caroline Testout—A charming new

Hybrid Tea. Flowers large and double, very fragrant. Color clear bright satiny pink, with rosy center. Excellent for bedding.

NOTE—We can supply any variety of Roses

that have not been introduced within the past two years. Should there be any sorts you wish to get and don't find listed here we can furnish them at same prices as the foregoing varieties.

RAMBLER ROSES.

Price for any of the four described Ramblers, each 35 cents; dozen, \$3.50. Three years old, selected, strong plants, each 50 cents; dozen, \$5.00.

Pink Rambler—Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, except in color of flower, which is a brilliant light carmine; perfectly hardy.

Crimson Rambler—This is truly a remarkable and unlooked for novelty among Hardy Climbing Roses. It is a vigorous, rapid grower, making shoots 10 to 20 feet in height in one season. For verandas, walls, pillars and fences it is a desirable plant.

Yellow Rambler—This is the only hardy yellow climbing rose in cultivation. It is becoming as popular as its renowned relative, Crimson Rambler, with which it is identical, with the exception of the flowers, which are deep golden yellow.

White Rambler—This is a splendid rose; distinct and valuable; the flowers are pure white and very fragrant; they are borne in clusters, and a well established plant in bloom makes a striking appearance.



CRIMSON RAMBLER.

PRAIRIE ROSA.

Dorothy Perkins—This sort was originated from seed of the variety Rose Wichuraiana, hybridized with pollen from that grand old rose, Mme. Gabriel Luizet. The seed parent was chosen for its hardiness and vigorous habit of growth, the pollen parent for its beautiful color.

The plants are perfectly hardy, having withstood a temperature of 20 below zero uninjured. The flowers are of large size for this class of rose; usually about one and one-half inches across; are borne in clusters of ten to thirty. The buds are remarkably pretty, just the right size for the button hole. Plants are strong, vigorous growers. The foliage is deep green of thick leathery texture. It is almost an Evergreen variety.

Queen of the Prairies—Bright, rosy red, frequently with white stripes; is fairly covered with flowers in early summer, and is one of the best climbers for any purpose.

(Rosa Rubiafoio.)

Seven Sisters—A small blush rose tinged with various shades of pink.

Empress of China—Without exception one of the most valuable and popular roses now offered; the color is soft dark red, changing to lighter red or pink, like the color found in an apple blossom.

White Marechal Niel—The fame of Marechal Niel, with its large, deep, golden, yellow flowers, is so world-wide that nothing further need be said of this new variety to make it instantly popular than that it is the exact counterpart in every respect of Marechal Niel, its parent, save the color of the flowers, which is pure white; totally distinct.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine; the blooms are produced in clusters; the growth, though rapid, is slender and graceful.

Price for any of the varieties named above, two-year plants, 25 cents each; dozen, \$2.50; three-year-old, selected bushes, 50 cents each; dozen, \$5.00.

ROSA RUGOSA.

They are rapid growers, of neat, uniform compact and sturdy habit, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet; perfectly hardy. The foliage exhibits a mass of dense, luxuriant, glossy green. The flowers are large and single; perfect form and color, produced continuously throughout the season and until late in the autumn, and

as they mature are replaced by small, glossy, golden and red Haws, they possess a character all their own and are of valuable assistance to the landscaper.

Rugosa Rubra—Japan variety. Flowers single, of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, succeeded by large berries, of a rich, rosy red

color, and are a great addition to the ornamental character of the plant.

Agnes Carmen.—A hybrid rugosa variety, with rich foliage and large deep crimson flowers.

Rugosa Alba.—Species from Japan. Single pure white flowers, of five petals; highly scented; golden fruit.

Two year plants, 25 cents each; selected three year old plants for immediate effect, 50 cents each.

Hardy Creeping Vines.

Without climbing vines many beautiful homes would present a sad and unprotected picture during our hot summers. They grow quickly, cover verandas, porticos, porches, ar-

bors, walls, fences, etc., with a living green that is far more beautiful than any artificial structure and affording grateful shade during our hot summer days. Among the best of the group are the following:

CLEMATIS. (Virgin's Bower.)

Jackmanni—The pioneer of the large flowered, improved Clematis, and with few, if any equals, and no superiors. Vigorous, perpetual, very profuse and constant. Flowers purple and large. Price, each 40 cents; dozen, \$4.00.

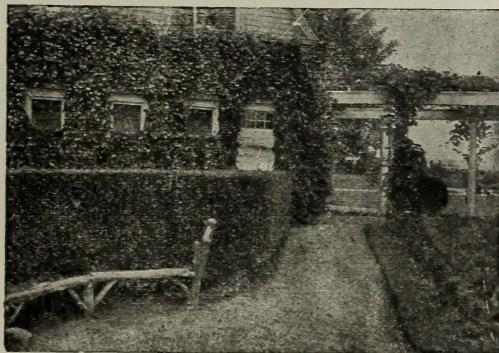
Henryi—One of the best of the lanuginosa type, and the best white Clematis. Flowers occasionally during summer and early autumn. Price 40 cents each.

Paniculata—This is a recent Japanese introduction and one of the finest additions to our

hardy climbers. It is a very strong, vigorous plant, growing rapidly, and as easily grown as the honeysuckle. About the middle of August, when most other climbers have ceased blooming, this is just coming into perfection, and remains in bloom about a month; flowers pearly white. Strong, field grown plants, 40 cents each.

Coccinea.—Very handsome, hardy climber, bearing bell-shaped red flowers from June until frost. Strong field grown plants, 35 cents each.

AMPELOPSIS. (Woodbine.)



Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—Probably no climber has been so generally used the last few years. The leaves of this beautiful climber

overlap one another closely, changing in the fall to the most beautiful tints, remaining so until they drop. It clings to wood, stone or brick, requiring no other support than a smooth surface, to which it clings with tenacity. The most unsightly buildings are made picturesque by its use. Many residences are covered with it, to which it lends an air of elegance.

Price, strong field grown plants, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper)—Very well known and appreciated; of luxurious, vigorous growth, and owing to its ivy-like tendrils, valuable for covering unsightly objects. Price, each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.50.

Ampelopsis Roylei—From Japan. Resembles the American, but more vigorous; foliage larger, dense and highly colored in autumn. 25 cents each. \$2.50 per dozen.

WISTARIA.

Wistaria Sinensis (Chinese Blue)—The flowers are of a pale blue color, and are borne in pendulous racemes in May and June. Large plants, each 35 cents.

Wistaria Sinensis Alba (Chinese White)—

Very like the Chinese Blue, except that the flowers are white and remain longer. Plants, each, 50 cents.

Wistaria Flore Pleno (Chinese Purple)—Blooms in the spring in short, dense clusters; flowers pale blue. Strong plants, 35 cents each.

LONICERA. (Honeysuckle).

Lonicera Halliana (Hall's Japan)—An almost evergreen honeysuckle of the greatest value, being entirely hardy, and of strong, vigorous growth. The flowers are exceedingly fragrant, of pure white, changing to yellow. Blooms from June to September.

Lonicera Aurea Reticulata (Japan Gold-

Veined)—A beautiful variety, of moderate growth. This variety is especially desirable on account of its beautiful winter foliage. So beautifully marked are they as to baffle description; flowers large and peach colored. Blooms in June and July.

Lonicera Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet)—A well known, strong growing vine; continuous

bloom; flowers scarlet, succeeded by red berries; suitable for stump and trellis.

Lonica Belgica (Monthly Fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle)—Showy flowers of red and yellow, delightfully fragrant; continues to bloom

a long time. Season June and July.

Strong plants of any of the above Honey-suckles, each, 25 cents; dozen, \$2.50, Large 3-year-old transplanted plants, each 40 cents; dozen, \$3.50.

MISCELLANEOUS VINES.

Akebia quinata—A perfectly hardy fast growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage, producing flowers in large clusters of chocolate purple color; possessing a most delicious perfume; unsurpassed for covering trellises and verandas, the foliage never being attacked by insects. 35 cents.

Actinidia Polygama—A climbing plant from Japan. The flowers are white, with a purple center, and sometimes cover the whole vine. The fruit is round, edible, and has a fine flavor. 35 cents.

Tecoma Radicans American Climbing Trumpet Vine)—A splendid hardy, climbing plant with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. 35 cents.

Tecoma Astrosanguinea (Dark Red or Purple Trumpet Flower)—A vigorous shrub with purplish crimson flowers. 35 cents.

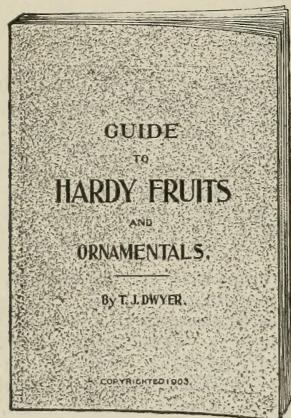
Aristolochia siphon (Pipe Vine or Dutchman's Pipe)—Immense light green leaves, 8 to 12 inches in diameter, of beautiful color and so thick as to overlap each other. Curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. Of rapid growth. 40 cents each.

Hedera Helix (English Ivy)—The ivy, being an evergreen not very hardy and suffering from exposure to the winter sun, should be planted on the north side of buildings or walls. It is very effective in pots for inside decoration. Price, 25 cents.

It is a salutary axiom, especially in this book making age, that no volume should be sent before the public without something beyond a

ure or advantage is not alone consulted. The work of the late indefatigable Mr. Dwyer on Horticulture may be mentioned with the greatest respect as an ample treatise on everything relating to the subject. There is nothing of egotism, (certainly not intentional) in the remark that this work sprung out of the author's own reflection and observation and have often been jotted down of an evening or during a journey, as the result of a daily experience. It is very likely that a more finished book might have been produced by the use of frequent quotations from other works; this, however, was no part of the original plan. At the outset of his task it was the author's purpose to write a comprehensive book. It can be judged by the substance of what it contains and not by the mere accidents of manner and composition.

The price is fifty cents. We will mail it free to all our customers who apply for it when they send their orders.



private reason for its appearance. It requires to be shown that other people have an interest to be served by it, and the author's own pleas-

MAPES' MANURES.

We have the agency for this well known and reliable firm's fertilizers and can recommend them to our customers. We use large quantities of these manures at our nurseries, and many of our old patrons buy several tons of us each year. The prices quoted below for brands named are for stock free on board in New York city.

BRANDS AND PRICES.

Potato Manure, per ton	\$42.00
Fruit and Vine, per ton	43.00
Complete Manure for general use	40.00
Complete Vegetable, per ton	42.00
Cabbage and Cauliflower, per ton	41.00
Corn, per ton	38.00
Grass and Grain, per ton	44.00
Complete A. Brand, per ton	38.00

We can furnish any of these brands named above in bags of 200 pounds at above rates.

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No. 147.

State of New York.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock.

This is to certify that the stock in the Nursery of T. J. DWYER & CO., of Cornwall, County of Orange, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Section 83 of the Agricultural Laws, and it was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San Jose scale or other dangerously insect pest or pests. This certificate expires September 1, 1908.

Dated Albany, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1907.

C. A. WIETING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

